

## M'Bow Won't Seek 3d Term at UNESCO

By Michael Dobbs  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The director-general of UNESCO, Amadou M'Bow, said Monday that he would step down next year to avert a continuing crisis in the international organization.

The announcement by the Senegalese-born educator that he would not seek a third term as head of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization came as a surprise. It had been widely expected that Mr. M'Bow, 65, would be a candidate for re-election despite bitter opposition from many Western countries.

The United States and Britain have withdrawn from UNESCO over the past two years after accusing the organization of slandering a persistent anti-Western bias and straying from its original purpose.

Many Western delegates have indicated that they regard Mr. M'Bow as the principal obstacle to reform. Delegates at the closed meeting of UNESCO's executive board gave Mr. M'Bow a standing ovation when he declared that he intended to step down in November 1987 after completing two six-year terms. An account of the director-general's statement was later provided by a UNESCO spokesman.

Mr. M'Bow told delegates that it was "necessary, whatever the cost, to get UNESCO out of the current crisis, while maintaining faithful to its fundamental mission."

Western diplomats said that the decision seemed likely to avert an election of Western countries to the 59-member organization and could eventually lead to a return by the United States. The Netherlands and Japan had indicated recently



Amadou Mahtar M'Bow

that they were considering the possibility of withdrawing if reform was not made.

Despite the Western opposition, Mr. M'Bow had a good chance of winning re-election. He retained significant political support in Third World countries, notably in Africa.

Founded at the end of World War II with the aim of promoting peace through the "free exchange of ideas," UNESCO has sought to give itself a wider mandate over the past few years as the weapon of the United Nations.

UNESCO's supporters contended that the "information order" was designed to give Third World

## Kasparov Retains His Title

By David Goodman

LENNINGRAD — Garry Kasparov retained the world chess championship Monday night after agreeing to a draw in the 23rd game of his title rematch against his challenger, Anatoli Karpov.

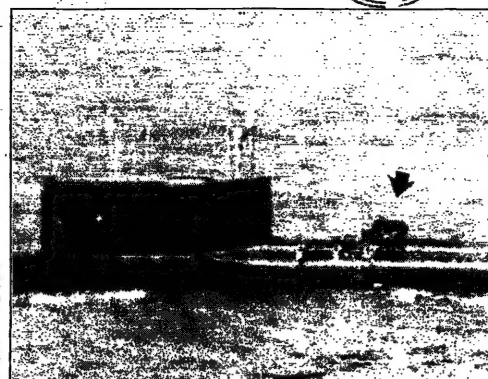
The draw meant that Mr. Kasparov led the series by 12 points to 11 and could not lose the title. In the event of a 12-12 tie in the 24-game series, Kasparov rules championship.

In an equal position, Mr. Karpov played his 23rd move. As Mr. Kasparov returned to the board from offense, Mr. Karpov looked up and offered a draw, which was immediately accepted.

The players chatted briefly at the board before the chief arbiter, Lodovico Schenck of West Germany, came over and shook hands with both players.

The crowd at the 700-seat concert hall of the Leningrad Hotel broke into rhythmic cheering. The ending was less dramatic than the finish of the second Karpov-Kasparov contest for the chess championship in Moscow in November.

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Arrow indicates site of possible fire damage on the deck of the Yankee-class Soviet submarine that sank in the Atlantic on Monday while being towed by another Soviet vessel.

## '86 Races: Hope for Democrats

2 Primaries Indicate Voter Discontent Over Economy

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service

MIAMI — In the two primaries that can be taken as previews of the U.S. general elections, just four weeks away, Democrats have done better than expected.

Brook Adams, President Jimmy Carter's secretary of transportation, ran a dead heat with the Republican incumbent, State Governor, in Washington State's Senate primary, where there is no party registration.

And Representative John B. Breaux, a Democrat, held his Republican rival, Representative W. Bennett, in Louisiana's open Senate primary. Mr. Breaux had hoped to win a majority and thus, under the state's unusual law, avoid an election in November.

The results may prove to be false auguries, but they have boosted the Democrats, who face tight races in their mid-state and other states as follows: Michigan, Colorado and South Dakota.

It is in these states that the contest for control of the Senate will be decided. With the Democrats now holding 47 seats, they need a net gain of six to return to the majority.

No matter how high the stakes or how close the races, the campaign appears to have fallen flat with many voters. North Carolina, consistent signs of the race in which he is deeply involved: "It's putting people to sleep."

Tenure has been 11 or 12 or 13 percent, compared with the usual 25 percent. Poll takers have had more trouble than ever finding people

who say that they are certain to vote and can name the candidates.

Few national issues are viable. Concerns that have been preoccupying the capital — sanctions against South Africa, aid to the Nicaraguan rebels and the makeup

of the Supreme Court — are dismissed by a Georgia campaign manager as "just a lot of noise in the Washington echo chamber."

Economic troubles, much more noticeable in some states and sectors than others, have been proceeding accordingly uneven effort. Senator Charles E. Grassley, a Iowa Republican, is well ahead, and Senator James Abdnor, a South Dakota Republican, for whom President Ronald Reagan campaigned, is trailing, even though agriculture has been blighted

in both states by a severe recession.

Polling and other analysis suggests, however, that one reason both Mr. Adams and Representative Breaux did better than anticipated was a tendency by voters to blame the Reagan administration, and hence Republican candidates, for their economic woes.

And Mr. Breaux's showing also suggests that Mr. Reagan, who campaigned hard for Representative Breaux, may not be able to help Republicans nominate much, beyond swelling their campaign treasuries with his prodigious ability to raise money at local rallies.

One surprise has been the success of liberal or relatively liberal candidates in Democratic senatorial primaries.

Wyche Fowler Jr., best Hamilton Jobs, the former White House

See PRIMARIES, Page 2

## Submarine Sinks As Russians Try To Tow It To Port

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Soviet submarine that had been hit by fire and apparent explosions sank Monday about 600 miles northeast of Bermuda, the Pentagon announced. The Soviet news agency Tass confirmed the sinking.

Tass did not provide details, but Pentagon officials said that the fire apparently reached the liquid fuel oil tank of the nuclear-tipped missile, causing the explosion in an area of the hull behind the conning tower area.

U.S. Navy surveillance aircraft shuttling between Bermuda and the stricken submarine took samples of air and water and found no signs of radioactivity, according to the Pentagon.

The submarine sank while being towed by one of several Soviet frigates that had been sent to the area. While awaiting rescue, members of the crew of 120 men fought to put out the fire and save their ship.

Three crewmen were killed by the fire and explosion, which started Friday, the Pentagon and Tass said, and others were injured but not taken aboard frigates in the area.

U.S. Navy and Air Force specialists said that one of the 16 missiles on the submarine probably had exploded in its tub, rupturing the conning tower and possibly setting the warheads into the ocean.

They said that the warheads could not be detonated because they sank the pressure of the water would crush and disable them.

U.S. Navy specialists had predicted shortly after the submarine caught fire that the Soviet freighter would be unable to tow the submarine, which is 425 feet long, the longest distance to Cuba or a Soviet port.

It had been towed only about 80 miles (130 kilometers) at a speed of two miles an hour before it sank or

was scuttled in about 18,000 feet (about 5,500 meters) of water, Pentagon officials said.

The submarine, which Western analysts designate as being in the Yankee class, appeared to be sinking as it was being towed. U.S. officials said. At this small craft that patrolled the area with searchlights carried out an emergency evacuation of the remaining crew members on board, Pentagon officials said.

U.S. officials had expressed fears that the submarine's nuclear power plant or nuclear warheads might be

ON PAGE 4

Europeans are hopeful on the chances of U.S.-Soviet progress in Iceland.

Ronald Reagan said he would press the issues of human rights and Afghanistan. Page 4

Iceland is avoiding the superpower "barrage."

reaptured, releasing radioactivity into the sea and air. Although this does not seem to have occurred, the remains of the wreckage may be discharged as sea water through the wreckage.

Pentagon officials did not disclose whether the United States would try to recover the submarine and its missiles but said that both the U.S. Navy and Soviet Union had deep diving vessels that could carry out the recovery.

The United States, using the salvage ship Glomar Explorer, tried to recover the submarine in 1974. That effort was considered only marginally successful, according to intelligence officials.

Tass Announcement

A Tass dispatch quoted by Reuters in Moscow said that all the

See SOVIET, Page 2

## Involvement by Syria Is Charged In Attempt to Blow Up El Al Plane

By Michael Wise

London

LONDON — Syria was involved in a plot to bomb an Israeli jet and "blow up" a British passenger jet, according to the police, who said the plot was hatched by the head of Syrian military intelligence and agreed to attack Israeli targets, a British prosecutor said Monday.

Presenting opening arguments at the trial of Nizar Hindawi, 32, the crown prosecutor, Roy Amiot, said Mr. Hindawi told investigators that he met the intelligence chief in Damascus and was given \$12,000 to destroy the El Al Boeing jet carrying 375 people as it flew over Amman in April.

Mr. Hindawi, a Jordanian, is accused of attempting to have his pregnant Irish girlfriend carry a

bomb hidden in her luggage aboard the plane.

The bomb was discovered by an El Al security agent as the weapon was boarding the plane. It was set to explode while the plane was in the air.

Mr. Hindawi has denied the charge and two counts of illegal possession of a handgun and ammunition.

Mr. Amiot said Mr. Hindawi told the police after his arrest that he had been in London to see the Syrian ambassador to Britain, Louis' Alami Haydar, when the plot was hatched and that the envoy called Damascus for further instructions.

The girlfriend, Anne-Marie Murphy, 32, was the first prosecution witness. She told the court she

went to London's Heathrow airport believing Mr. Hindawi would join her on a later flight to Israel, where she would be married.

Mr. Hindawi, who described himself as a journalist who worked for Arabic language newspapers in London, had traveled to Jordan, Italy and Eastern Europe in months leading up to the attempted bombing.

He returned to Britain carrying a Syrian passport, issued in a false name in Damascus and of the kind normally used by government officials, the prosecutor said, adding: "There is convincing evidence that he was acting in concert with agents of the Syrian government and acting on behalf of a group with access to the court of the

See TRIAL, Page 2

## Turk Conditionally Backs Open Elections

By World Leader

International Herald Tribune

ISTANBUL — Prime Minister Turgut Ozal says his government is conditionally prepared to repeal, before the 1988 national elections, a law that bars leading opposition figures from active involvement in politics.

Such a repeal would signal a major step toward confirming Turkey's process of political liberalization at a time when the government has determined to push for acceptance as a full member of the European Community.

The law, intended to run through 1992, was imposed as an article in the nation's constitution when Turkey's military rulers took power in 1980, returned power to a civilian government in 1982.

Mr. Ozal was elected in 1983 in a campaign that was limited to three parties.

Mr. Ozal linked his support for repeal of the ban, the first time he has stated such a view, to the activities of former Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel, a leading opposition figure, in the 1980 military coup.

Mr. Ozal signaled his support for unrestricted elections during an interview that followed his return to a conference on Turkish-EC relations. The two-day conference is being sponsored by the International Herald Tribune, the American Institute for International Affairs and the Turkish Foreign Policy Institute.

Mr. Ozal said the political ban had been "ineffective."

"One way or another, Mr. Demirel is to be on the political scene, as he already has been," he said.

Mr. Demirel tested the ban by attending rallies before last week's elections.

Mr. Ozal described Mr. Demirel's campaign activities as illegal and warned that "the government will not allow him the possibility of getting the support of the people" by taking his case to the street.

"But if Mr. Demirel stays calm, we will find a way to remove the ban before 1988," he said. "I will



Turgut Ozal

comfortable majority in the Grand National Assembly. Turkey's parliament, captured only 31 percent of the vote in the by-election, down from the 45 percent it won in the 1983 election.

The Turkish leader said that a cabinet reshuffling was imminent, but he denied that he had anything to do with his party's disappointing showing at the polls last week. He declined to say whether he would change hands in the reorganization.

Mr. Ozal dismissed suggestions that his economic reform program had fallen out of favor with the important segments of Turkey's population of 52 million. He said his party was in no danger of losing the True Path Party in 1988.

The prime minister said that the fruits of major national construction projects would materialize only in the next two to three years, thus raising some erosion of political support during the period before the 1988 elections.

"In the last three years this country has made some very big reforms," he said. "Maybe there has not been enough time to explain the need for change. Maybe modernization has been too rapid."

"But my 35 years of experience in public service tell me it is much better to go faster even if you can't explain the reasons at the time. You can explain it later."

In his remarks to the two-day conference, Mr. Ozal forcefully re-

iterated his desire to see Turkey become a full member of the European Community.

He said that Turkey was willing from the 1983 election to accept a package of reforms, including an agreement allowing free movement of Turkish goods within the EC market, if the country was willing to begin the process of Turkey's application for membership.

Mr. Ozal's determination has been magnified thousands of times here for five and a half days. Every fall, the Frankfurt Book Fair, the world's largest and most important publishing event, grips the city with bibliomania.

Wave of exhibitors and visitors swirl traffic, commuters and fill hotels miles around. Restaurants close. "We speak English" on their outdoor menus, whether they do or not. Hotels raise rates and locals grumble at the influx, while taking in the money.

At the fairgrounds, on the northwest side of town, visitors file past rows upon rows of booths and exhibits in four enormous, steel-and-glass halls. The displays range from one-man, one-table operations to elaborate stock bookshops put up by the world's major publishing houses and by nations ranging from Albania to Zimbabwe.

But beyond the carnival atmosphere and

millions of books, another fair is taking place. This fair, unseen by most visitors, is what brings the publishing world to Frankfurt every year after year. It determines which books will be published when, by whom and, most importantly, for how much money.

All of this takes place 19 miles (30 kilometers) from the city of Mainz, where Johann Gutenberg in 1455 published the first book printed with movable type.

The 38th annual fair, which ended Monday, featured 6,029 publishers from 94 countries, showing 120,000 titles. It was a far cry from the inaugural gathering of 205 German publishers in Frankfurt in 1949.

The 1986 edition was spread over 114,600 square yards (95,200 square meters), three times the size of the fairgrounds. The centerpiece for the 190,000 visitors was a cultural exhibit titled "India — Change in Continuity," presenting works by Indian authors and books about the country written by foreigners.

The most distinctive exhibit at the fair was from China. Qin Zhongmin, vice president of China International Book Trading Company, who heads the contingent, described his exhibit as "a replica of an ancient Chinese garden, with a moon gate and traditional Chinese bookshelves." The red-lac-

quered walls, topped with pagoda-shaped lanterns in green and black, will be back next year because they were popular, he said.

Despite the fair having grown remarkably since its inception, access is still the key. The leaders of the publishing world come to Frankfurt for easy access to foreign publishers, agents, manuscripts, ideas and information. The show is secondary.

There is a busy, busy, high-pressure atmosphere that leaves most participants phys-

ically exhausted by fair's end. Days begin at 8 A.M. The exhibits close at 6 P.M. The cocktail parties, receptions, dinners and banquets last into the early morning.

It's a masochistic fair. And Verity Russell, president of the Publication Service at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, by Sunday, said, "everyone is so tired they're saying they'll never come here again. But it is the biggest book fair in the world and you have to come. You do business you wouldn't do anywhere else."

—Verity Russell, publishing representative

## Soviet Gains as War Exhausts Afghans

By James Rupert

Washington Post Service

KANDAHAR, Afghanistan

Nearly seven years after Soviet forces poured into this country to prop up a faltering Communist regime, a combination of more sophisticated political tactics by

NEWS ANALYSIS

the Soviet and the Afghan governments and a sense of exhaustion among the population has begun to weaken support for the Moscow resistance movement.

Having pursued a blood-soaked military policy that has devastated much of rural Afghanistan in recent years, the Soviet Union and its surrogate in the Afghan government now are increasingly using more subtle methods of winning cooperation from Afghans weary of war.

In the latest evolution of Soviet strategy in Afghanistan, Moscow and Kabul are appealing to the country's Islamic traditions and using cash bribes to erode popular support for the anti-Communist resistance fighters, or mujahideen.

They also have escalated their campaign to intimidate Pakistan into reducing its support for the Afghan resistance movement. The de-

Pakistan is the funnel for most of the arms and supplies being provided by the United States and other countries. From two million to three million Afghan refugees are in Pakistan. Interviews and observations

from reporting trips to Afghanistan in November 1985 and in July and September of this year, and two months of recent travel in the bordering areas of Pakistan, suggest that the Soviet Union and the Afghan government it controls are scoring significant, if partial, successes.

The Soviet Union has successfully limited its casualties in Afghanistan by deploying no more than 115,000 to 120,000 troops, in mostly defensive positions. Western estimates put Soviet deaths at 10,000 to 15,000 since the December 1979 intervention.

The Afghans, by contrast, have suffered massively, with hundreds of thousands killed, their homes and land destroyed and probably more than a third of the population of about 17 million now living as refugees or displaced persons.

The ruins of Kandahar, once among the most prosperous cities in Afghanistan, starkly illustrate how this war has become a grinding contest of attrition. The de-

But the pressure to buy and sell has lessened in the past two years, fair veterans said. "It's changed," said Sherry Arden, president and publisher of William Morrow & Co. Inc. of New York. "We used to come and sell and there was the hysteria of buying books, the huge auctions of rights for big money. Now you come, show your wares, talk about the future, meet with agents and publishers, find out who publishes which authors. You may not buy rights. This is the main topic in books and authors, but the companies that have been bought and sold."

The hottest topic has been the recent acquisition of Doubleday & Co. by the West German publishing giant, Bertelsmann AG, for an estimated \$500 million. Mr. Arden sees that move "changing the face of American publishing," by making Bertelsmann the second-largest publisher in the United States.

The auctions of years past did not involve open bidding for book rights, Mr. Arden said, but competitive negotiations between publishers for the rights to books such as Muhammad Ali's autobiography or Judith Kravitz's novel "Princess Daisy." In the mid-1970s the rights to such works sold for \$1 million to \$2 million.

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Few contracts are signed at the fair. That

See FAIR, Page 2

## TRIAL: Syria Is Accused

(Continued from page 1)

calling itself the Jordanian Revolutionary Movement.

According to Mr. Amlot, Mr. Hindawi told the police that crews of Syrian Arab Airlines brought explosives, guns and drugs into Britain and that he was given the bag containing the bomb at London's Royal Garden hotel with advice to choose a girl to carry it.

Mr. Hindawi met Miss Murphy after she came to London from Ireland in 1984.

Miss Murphy testified that she had a close relationship with Mr. Hindawi.

Miss Murphy said she became pregnant by Mr. Hindawi a second time in 1985 following a miscarriage. Ten days before the attempted bombing he appeared at her London apartment.

She said he looked very strange and then told her he wanted to marry her in the Holy Land.

The prosecutor said that the couple made travel arrangements and they drove to Heathrow in a taxi on April 17. Mr. Hindawi connected the timer for the bomb, which consisted of more than three pounds (1.4 kilograms) of plastic explosives.

Mr. Hindawi told the police that he then returned to the Royal Garden Hotel. When he learned the plot had been uncovered he went to the Syrian Embassy to present the ambassador with a letter and was greeted warmly, Mr. Amlot said.

After the embassy telephone disconnection, Mr. Hindawi was taken to a house in West London.

"The following morning two men tried to take him to the embassy but he took flight," the prosecutor said.

Mr. Hindawi checked into another London hotel, Mr. Amlot said, but was arrested the next day.

## Other Notable Nuclear Sub Accidents

NEW YORK — There are some other notable accidents involving Soviet or U.S. nuclear submarines over the last quarter-century.

April 10, 1963 — The U.S. submarine *Thresher* sinks in the North Atlantic, 125 dead.

May 21, 1968 — The U.S. submarine *Scorpion* sinks in the Atlantic 400 miles (650 kilometers) southwest of the Azores, 99 dead.

April 13, 1970 — The Pentagon says a Soviet nuclear submarine sank in rough seas in the Atlantic 400 to 600 miles northwest of Spain while two Soviet surface ships were trying to take it under tow. An undetermined number of the 88 crew members were reported saved.

Aug. 21, 1980 — A Soviet nuclear submarine is disabled in the North China Sea when a short circuit causes a fire, nine dead.

April 9, 1981 — The George Washington, the first U.S. submarine to carry nuclear ballistic missiles, collides with a Japanese freighter in the East China Sea. The freighter's captain and first mate are lost.

Aug. 10, 1983 — U.S. intelligence reports that a Soviet nuclear-powered submarine sank in the North Pacific two months earlier with the loss of most or all of the 90-member crew.

March 21, 1984 — A Soviet nuclear submarine collides with the U.S. aircraft carrier *Kitty Hawk* while the carrier is in joint naval exercises with South Korean forces in the Sea of Japan; no deaths or injuries.

## SOVIET: Nuclear Submarine Sinks

(Continued from page 1)

The immediate cause of the sinking was "the speedy flooding of water from the outside," the agency said.

Experts had excluded the possibility of a nuclear explosion or radioactive contamination of the environment as a result of the accident, it added.

Soviet crews struggled from the outbreak of the fire Friday until Monday to keep the submarine afloat, it said.

Besides the short announcement Monday, and a similar report after the accident happened, the Soviet media have carried no other details.

The Kremlin moved with unusual speed to inform the United States of the accident, apparently in an effort to avoid misunderstandings before Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, meets President Ronald Reagan in Iceland this weekend.

The Soviet Union is reported to have expressed support for the Finnish prime minister, Kalevi Sorsa.

20 Arrested in Dutch Protest

WOENSDRECHT, Netherlands — Dutch police arrested 20 protesters blocking the main entrance of a prospective U.S. cruise missile base here Monday.

## PRIMARIES: Democratic Gains

(Continued from page 1)

chief of staff, in Georgia; Representative Barbara A. Mikulski in Maryland; and Representative Bob Edgar in Pennsylvania and former

## M'BOW: No Third Term

(Continued from page 1)

countries the opportunity to develop their own news media rather than having to rely on the large international news agencies. But many in the West denounced what they saw as an attempt to increase government control over the press.

Changes demanded by the United States included improvements in management and budget procedures, a higher priority for cultural and scientific programs, and an end to overtly "political" activities.

The U.S. withdrawal from UNESCO deprived the Paris-based organization of 25 percent of its budget. A further 5 percent of the budget was lost the following year when Britain and Singapore joined the withdrawal.

Recently, several former staff members have publicly criticized Mr. M'Bow. A particularly damaging attack was made by the organization's former legal adviser, Karol Vasko of France, who accused the director-general of waging a private war against the United States.

Candidates to succeed Mr. M'Bow include Prince Soudougnou Agba Khou, who was the UN High Commissioner for Refugees from 1965 to 1977, George Whitlam, a former Australian prime minister, and Victorio Antonio Machado, a former Portuguese foreign minister.

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Mr. Kasparov's defensive but flexible play on Monday made it easy for him to score the draw he needed to keep his title.

Although Mr. Kasparov is certain to keep his title, the 24th and final game is to be played Wednesday to give Mr. Kasparov a chance of leveling the score.

In the event of a draw in the final game, the players will split the prize money equally. If Mr. Kasparov wins on points, then he will take 56 percent of the prize.

Both players have said they will donate their match winnings to the Soviet fund to help victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

The prize money for the London portion of the match was \$300,000 (\$430,000). The Russians are supposed to match that sum, but chess sources who insist on not being identified say they did not pay the full prize money in the two previous Kasparov-Karpov matches for the title.

■ New Challenger

Andrei Sokolov, a rising star of Soviet chess, has won the right to play Mr. Kasparov for the world title. Reuters reported Monday from Moscow.

Mr. Sokolov, 23, drew the 14th and final game of his scheduled match against Arman Yusupov, one of the Soviet Union, in the Baltic port of Riga Sunday, giving Mr. Sokolov a victory of seven and a half points to six and a half.



Lothar Schmid, the arbiter, starting Anatoli Karpov's clock. Garri Kasparov is at right.

## CHESS: Kasparov Draws 23d Game to Retain Title

(Continued from page 1)

the 24th game to take the crown, 13-11.

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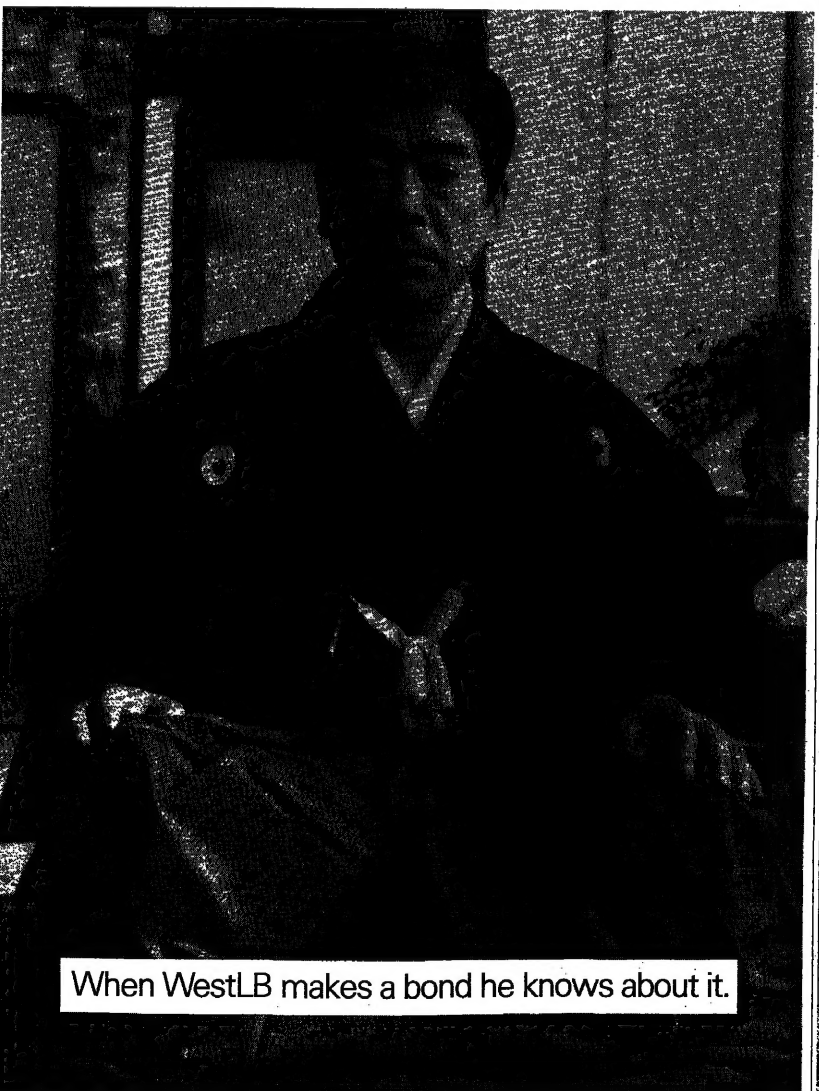
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## FAIR: At Frankfurt, the Action Is Between the Lines

(Continued from page 1)

strategies. Much of the selling takes place on the floor, rather than at the fair, he said.

"You don't discover anything at the fair anymore," said Christine Bevilacqua, senior editor for home and leisure at Flammarion, a large, family-owned French publishing house. "When I first came here 15 years ago, that was what it was about. There were incredible suspense and tension. You were always worried that someone had

found something. Now, because of better communications we all know what we're doing."

But coming to Frankfurt is essential for other reasons. Ms. Bevilacqua said. For one, it is an inexpensive way to see dozens of stock-ups of books in progress, providing her with a good picture of trends in her area of interest.

Cost-effectiveness is also important to Times Books International D. Sokolov, a titled leader from Afghanistan's southwest, said. "For the Soviets, money is more effective than their soldiers."

Many observers believe that the campaign to win popular coopera-

tion through economic incentives has been strengthened by the political skills of Major General Najibullah, the country's leader since May.

Formerly Afghanistan's chief of police, General Najibullah is regarded as particularly deft at manipulating the complex tribal loyalties of many Afghans in attempts to divide the resistance.

The Kabul regime is trying to adopt a more popularly accepted leaders based in Pakistan deny they are losing civilian backing.

In addition, military violations of Pakistan's territory by Soviet-led forces increased dramatically this year, and Pakistan blames the Afghan secret police for a wave of sabotage and terrorist bombings in Pakistan's provinces bordering Afghanistan.

Pakistan's two western provinces bordering Afghanistan always have been politically troublesome for the central government in Islamabad.

In Pakistan, these two provinces carry the main burden of the war by being host for what is the largest refugee population.

Pathan and Baluch tribesmen have seen their economic prospects stagnate or decline as they compete with the Afghans for jobs, land and even water.

Cautious Pakistani officials delay for several months a U.S. program of economic aid for the mujahideen and their supporters in Afghanistan, while Afghan and Pakistani sources said Pakistan had held up the delivery of U.S. Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to the guerrillas.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

## Swazi King Dismisses Prime Minister

MBABANE, Swaziland (AP) — Swaziland's king dismissed his prime minister Monday, removing Prime Minister Bhebezile Dlamini from office. The 19-year-old King Mswati III, enthroned in April after several years of power struggles among Swaziland's ruling elite, did not give reasons for dismissing Bhebezile to "go home and rest." Mr. Dlamini, standing in the crowd of 5,000 people that had been summoned for the king's announcement, appeared astonished as he was escorted to the king.

Mr. Dlamini, forced out of his job as head of the police intelligence unit during factional maneuvers two years ago, has been working as a personnel officer at a major plantation. He became the country's fourth prime minister since independence from Britain in 1968 and the first who is not a member of the royal family.

## Bill to Fund CIA Is Sent to Reagan

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The Senate sent President Ronald Reagan a bill Monday that authorizes money for the CIA and other intelligence agencies, but it also contains provisions against the agencies sought by Senator Jesse Helms, Republican of North Carolina.

The bill, adopted by voice vote, authorizes money for the CIA, the National Security Agency, the Defense Intelligence Agency and other U.S. intelligence-gathering operations in fiscal 1987. The final version of the bill was approved by the House of Representatives last week.

Although specific amounts and programs are classified, the bill bars the CIA from using secret funds to aid the rebels in Nicaragua, who are known as "contras." The amendment offered by Mr. Helms includes a requirement that intelligence findings be reviewed by more than one intelligence source. Officials have said this is already a commonplace practice.

## House Weighs Delay on Arms Issues

WASHINGTON (UPI) — The House Democratic leader, Jim Wright of Texas, said Monday that House leaders were considering delaying action on arms issues until next year to avoid embarrassing President Ronald Reagan's meeting this weekend with Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader.

Congress is trying to finish work on a spending bill that contains arms control provisions that Mr. Reagan opposes. The House is also considering legislation from funding for the Strategic Defense Initiative to a House-initiated ban on most nuclear tests.

"We can find a way, at least for the time being," Mr. Wright said, that would allow the president "to go to summit without feeling he had been repudiated publicly by the Congress."



Jim Wright

## Pope Stresses the Role of the Clergy

ARL, France (AP) — Pope John Paul II devoted most of his third day in France on Monday to stressing the role of the clergy and trying to shore up the morale of the French church.

Throughout the day, Pope John Paul II paid homage to St. Jean-Marie Vianey, the patron saint of the world's parish priests who is known as the "father of the French priest." He said that just as in the time of the pope, who in 1818 came to this village that had not seen a priest since the French revolution, the modern church's needs were "uniquely pressing."

## No. 2 Leader in Nigeria Is Dismissed

LAGOS (Reuters) — The second-ranking member of the Nigerian military government, Commodore Edebi Uduak, has been removed from his post, President Ibrahim Babangida said Monday.

General Babangida, speaking after a swearing-in ceremony at the headquarters of the government, said he had appointed Rear Admiral Augustus Akhohu, chief of the naval staff, to replace Commodore Uduak as chief of the general staff. He also announced the appointment of four new members of the Armed Forces Ruling Council and said he had accepted the request of the chief of police, Edebi Uduak, to resign.

No reason was given for Commodore Uduak's dismissal. He was a member of the ruling Supreme Military Council in the government of Major General Mohammed Buhari, who was deposed by General Babangida in August 1985.

## Japan to End Curbs on U.S. Tobacco

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — President Ronald Reagan announced Monday that Japan had agreed to lift its curbs on U.S. tobacco imports.

Mr. Reagan said in a memorandum to the U.S. trade representative, Clayton K. Yeutter, that Japan had agreed to suspend its 20-percent tariff on foreign tobacco and also other discriminatory practices against tobacco imports.

Tobacco companies in the United States said that without a tariff and other curbs against imports, their sales in Japan could increase from the current \$100 million a year to about \$500 million a year in five years.

## Framework Set for East-West Talks

VIENNA (AP) — Delegates from 35 countries reached a consensus Monday on the framework and rules for the Vienna Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, the third such gathering since the signing of the 1975 Helsinki accord.

The two previous conferences were held in 1973-74 in Belgrade, and from 1980 to 1983 in Madrid.

"The fact that we did not have to stop the clocks is a sign of the good atmosphere," a delegate said. He said the meeting accepted practically unchanged a compromise proposal on the agenda and rules of procedure, which was introduced Thursday by the neutral and nonaligned countries. The conference opens Nov. 4.

## For the Record

John Rumsfeld, an American arrested by East German authorities after he walked on the Berlin Wall on Saturday, was released later to the U.S. Embassy in East Berlin, his wife said Monday in Seattle.

Armenians, the European space consortium, has signed a contract with IntelSat, the multinational satellite-communications group, to launch its first communication satellite VI-33 telecommunication satellite in November or December 1989, Armenians said Monday.

President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt has banned any expression of opposition to Baghdad's presidential election Oct. 15, with violators facing up to seven years in prison. The vote is being boycotted by opposition parties.

(AP) Zambia and Zaire will discuss extending an oil pipeline linking Dar es Salaam and the Zambian coast to the southern Zaire city of Lubumbashi, Zambians officials said Monday.

## U.S. Is Said to Plan Training For 'Contras' at Army Bases

NEW YORK (Reuters) — The Reagan administration is secretly preparing a major training program at U.S. Army bases for rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government, New York magazine reported Monday.

U.S. Embassy officials in Honduras said that rebel officers and special weapons operators would be trained under the direction of U.S. advisers at bases in Georgia and North Carolina, the magazine reported.

The magazine said the weapons training would concentrate on: Redeye anti-aircraft missiles, light artillery, transport planes and helicopters. It gave no further details.

The Reagan administration had previously been reported to be planning to send U.S. soldiers to Honduras to train the rebel commanders.

Congress approved \$100 million in aid to the Nicaraguan rebels known as "contras," on Aug. 15.

## Ideologically Split, High Court Faces Divisive Issues

By Stuart Taylor Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With a new chief justice and a new member, the U.S. Supreme Court began its 1986-87 term Monday. The ideologically polarized high court has already agreed to hear 31 cases, including contentious issues such as racial discrimination in death sentencing, job discrimination and the affirmative action.

One of the employment cases, on whether federal law bars granting special benefits to pregnant employees, has caused a deep split among justices. Another involves discrimination against people with such diseases as tuberculosis and AIDS.

The Reagan administration has filed briefs in these and other cases in support of its conservative civil rights policies. It has opposed broad affirmative action plans, special benefits for pregnant employees and the use of federal law to combat discrimination against people infected with the virus that causes the immune deficiency syndrome.

But Solicitor General Charles Fried's briefs so far this term seem generally to hold in tension the last term, when the court firmly rejected his aggressive arguments for shielding his protection of abortion rights and for outlawing affirmative action preferences.

The administration is being urged by the pressure on the lecture circuit, though Assistant Attorney General William Bradford Huelskamp recently made the most direct attack in many decades by a high-ranking



William H. Rehnquist

official on a member of the court. He denounced Associate Justice William J. Brennan Jr. as a "radical egotist" and "liberal orthodoxy" in the Constitution.

President Ronald Reagan's elevation of William H. Rehnquist to chief justice and of Antonin Scalia to become an associate justice, both of whom are seen as conservative, has caused a deep split among justices.

These changes may sharpen the court's ideological differences. Justice Rehnquist and Justice Scalia, two fervent conservatives with formidable intellects, will anchor the conservative wing. But they do not appear to have enough allies to

produce any immediate shift in the court's voting patterns.

Here are some of the cases the court has agreed to review:

## The Death Penalty

The court will hear arguments Oct. 15 in a sweeping challenge to alleged racial discrimination in the administration of the death penalty in Georgia and elsewhere.

The appeal, by a man sentenced to death for the murder of a white police officer in a robbery of an Atlanta furniture store in 1978, is based on statistics showing that in Georgia the killers of whites are far more likely to be sentenced to death than the killers of blacks.

Other studies have found similar disparities in other states. Opponents of capital punishment say this suggests that judges and jurors place a lower value on the lives of black victims than on the lives of white victims.

If accepted by the court, the defendant's argument that this "systematic bias" was unconstitutional would cast doubt on the death penalty as administered in many, perhaps all, of the 36 other states that have such laws.

Many experts, however, doubt the court would take such a step. It would amount to a virtual admission, with nearly 1,800 prisoners now on death row, that the court's elaborate efforts since 1972 to purge the death-sentencing process of racism and arbitrariness have failed.

## Affirmative Action

The court has agreed for the first time to consider the legality of an

affirmative action plan favoring women over men. Together with another case involving preferences for blacks, it may narrow questions left open by three major rulings last term.

In those decisions the court endorsed limited racial preferences for members of minority groups in hiring, but only when "narrowly tailored" to redress past job discrimination. It said the effect of layoffs on identifiable employees was so severe that racial preferences in layoffs would rarely, if ever, be justified.

This term's cases involve promotions. One is an appeal by a veteran employee of Santa Clara County, California, a man, who asserted that a less-qualified woman had been promoted ahead of him to be a road dispatcher under a plan to increase the number of women promoted.

In another case, the Justice Department last argued the court to overturn a "plainly unconstitutional" lower court order requiring that one black Alabama state trooper be promoted to a higher rank for each white promoted.

Another job rights case raises an issue that has become increasingly important as AIDS has spread: whether federal law bars discrimination against sick people who are, or are inaccurately thought to be, contagious.

The case grew out of a Florida school board's dismissal of a teacher who had tuberculosis, out of concern that she might infect her students.

The teacher sued under Section

504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, which bars programs receiving federal money from discriminating against anybody with a disability who was "otherwise qualified."

## Pregnancy Benefits

Confronting an issue that has produced a major split among feminists, the court will consider whether federal law bars preferential fringe benefits, including disability leave and guaranteed reassignment, for pregnant employees.

While some feminists argue that employers should be required to accommodate women who have children, others say special treatment for pregnant employees reverts sexist stereotypes and makes employers reluctant to hire women of child-bearing age.

The case involves a California law that requires employers to give as many as four months of unpaid leave to employees who are unable to work because of pregnancy, but not to other disabled employees.

The question is whether this violates the federal Pregnancy Discrimination Act of 1978.

The federal law states that "women affected by pregnancy, childbirth or related medical conditions shall be treated the same for all employment-related purposes" as other people who are "similar in their ability or inability to work."

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## Court to Rule On Pamphlets In Airports

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Supreme Court agreed Monday to decide whether the Los Angeles International Airport may prohibit religious groups from distributing literature inside its buildings.

The court said it will review a ruling that struck down such a ban by the government-run airport's buildings "shall be limited to airport-related uses," while "advertisements immediately outside the terminal facilities may be used for activities protected by the First Amendment."

In another case, the court ruled that individuals and groups have the proper legal standing to sue the government to force the revocation of the tax exemptions of the Roman Catholic Church, because of the church's anti-abortion lobbying and other political activity.

## Flooding Recedes In Parts of U.S.; Rain Is Forecast

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Flooding that officials in Oklahoma and Illinois said was the worst in their histories was continuing Monday but receding in those and some other Middle Western states had receded enough to allow the return of some of the estimated 45,000 people who were forced to flee their homes.

Water receded in some parts of Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri and Oklahoma on Sunday, but rivers rose elsewhere in those states and in Texas, where there were storms.

The National Weather Service forecast scattered showers or thunderstorms Monday in southern Oklahoma, much of Texas and the lower Mississippi Valley.

A little rain fell Sunday across the central United States, which was deluged by up to two feet (60 centimeters) of rain in the past week. At least 10 deaths have been attributed to the floods and three persons were reported missing.

## Prince Charles's Ex-Sister Dies

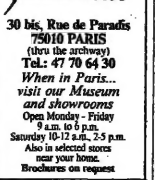
Reuters

LONDON — A former personal valet to Prince Charles has died from acquired immune deficiency syndrome, a friend said Monday.

Stephen Barry, 37, who died over the weekend at the London hospital, left his post at Buckingham Palace in 1981.



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## Police Raid Larouche Headquarters

The Associated Press

LEESBURG, Virginia — U.S. state and local law enforcement officials raided the headquarters of Lyndon H. LaRouche Jr. on Monday at several LaRouche associates were indicted in an alleged nationwide credit card fraud scheme.

Mr. LaRouche, 64, is a political activist who has announced he is running for president in 1988 as a Democrat.

While hundreds of officers searched for evidence at two office buildings used by LaRouche-affiliated organizations here, a U.S. grand jury in Boston returned a 117-count indictment alleging wire fraud, unauthorized use of credit cards, obstruction of justice and contempt of court.

The Justice Department alleged that LaRouche aides had forged

credit card forms for amounts ranging from \$45 to \$2,500, using card numbers of people who subscribed to LaRouche magazines or contributed to his campaign.

Two corporations, three campaign committees and 10 LaRouche associates were named in the Boston indictment.

Mr. LaRouche's followers have run for office in hundreds of races around the country. His candidates gained widespread attention in April by winning Democratic nominations for lieutenant governor and secretary of state in Illinois.

Edward Spensius, treasurer of Mr. LaRouche's presidential campaign, called the raids Monday a "political dirty trick," coming four weeks before the general election.

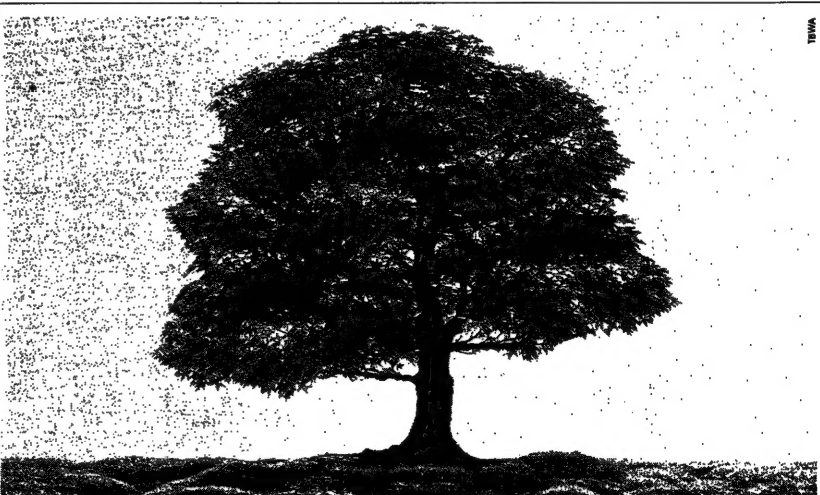
Mr. LaRouche could not be reached for comment.

Meanwhile, in Washington, the Supreme Court cleared the way Monday for the National Broadcasting Co. to collect more than \$250,000 from Mr. LaRouche, who had unsuccessfully sued the network for libel.

A U.S. jury had ruled against Mr. LaRouche in the \$150-million libel suit.

It also awarded \$3 million to NBC, finding that Mr. LaRouche interfered with the network's business when his followers posed as aides to Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat of New York, and called NBC to cancel an interview it had arranged with the senator.

The award was reduced in subsequent court sessions.

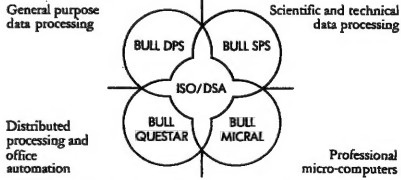


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## Syrian Aid On Terror Is Sought By Chirac

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Prime Minister Jacques Chirac ruled out Monday negotiations with those responsible for the recent wave of terrorist attacks here and publicly asked for Syria's help in curbing the terrorist groups in Lebanon and the Middle East that carried out the bombings.

Mr. Chirac also confirmed that his conservative government had asked Damascus for "support in controlling terrorist factions in Lebanon and the Middle East which the Syrians must be aware of, and on which they have better information than we do."

He made the disclosure in an interview on French radio.

A series of bomb explosions in Paris between Sept. 5 and Sept. 17 has left 10 persons dead and more than 160 wounded.

Responsibility for the attacks has been claimed by a group calling itself the Committee for Solidarity with Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners.

The group has demanded that France free from custody a suspected Lebanese terrorist leader, Georges Ibrahim Abdallah, and two other convicted terrorists.

The French press reported last week that France's minister of cooperation, Michel Aurillac, had gone to Damascus for discussions with Syrian leaders in late September, but there was no official explanation for his trip.

Questioned about the visit, Mr. Chirac said Monday that the visit was "in the express request of the highest Syrian authorities."

He said that Mr. Aurillac had explained the French stance to Syr-



Jacques Chirac during a radio interview Monday.

ia. Mr. Chirac characterized France's position as "a total refusal of any compromise and an unrestrained search for the killers, their accomplices and those who manipulate them."

French officials have previously said they suspected Middle Eastern countries of having aided the Abdallah family. While officials have privately mentioned Iran and Syria as suspects, most have refused to say this publicly.

As Mr. Chirac was giving his interview, Islamic Jihad, the pro-Iran extremist group, said in a communiqué that it was willing to trade three French hostages for 17 men convicted in Kuwait of bomb-

ings and terrorist activity there.

In Beirut, Islamic Jihad sent to a Western news agency a typed statement proposing the trade and videotapes that showed Marcel Carton, Marcel Fontaine and Jean-Paul Kautzman.

The communiqué was believed to be the first time that Islamic Jihad had publicly linked the demand of French hostages to that of the 17 men being held in Kuwait.

The 17 men in prison in Kuwait, who include Imam and a Lebanese, were convicted in March 1984 of having carried out a series of bomb attacks in the sheikdom in December 1983. Six persons were killed in the attacks.

Kuwait has repeatedly rejected appeals for their release.

In the tape, the French hostages complained that the French government had "abandoned" them and were giving their families only "empty promises."

## A U.S. Town Mourns for Roller Rink With a Heart

By Michael Winicup  
New York Times Service

LEVITOWNA, N.Y. — Since the early days of Levittown, a boy or girl with nothing definite going on for Friday night has been known to head straight for the roller rink.

"The hottest guys are here," said 16-year-old Michelle Miller.

James Leone met her first boyfriend at the Levittown Roller Skating rink. What a place on a Friday night — a rink 200 feet long, 60 meters, crammed with up to 1,750 kids.

Many a Levittown girl smoked her first cigarette at that rink, got her first kiss in the parking lot behind that rink.

James and her girlfriends would skate until they spotted some cute boys and then circle in front of them.

"Then you fall down," James said, "and they have to pick you up."

But cute boys are not the whole story. Everyone knows that to be a teen-ager, you have to do exactly the opposite of what your parents do, and yet from its very beginning in 1955 the roller rink has attracted skaters of all ages.

Little children from Gardners Avenue Elementary School skate here the third Monday of each month; hundreds of adults skate to the organ music three nights a week.

Always, the rink has made a profit. So when word spread last month that America on Wheels, the owner, was closing it down and selling it to Rockbottom, a discount drugstore chain, there was shock in Levittown, a planned residential community that was founded in 1947.

Clare Kolner's paper boy spotted her roller skates in the front hall and said, "You skate, then. Kolner's is closing."

What are we going to do about the rink closing?

People here say it is as if you had put Levittown on an operating table, cut out its heart and replaced it with a discount drugstore.

No one is sadder than George Petrone, the rink's manager for 29 years. On a Friday night after the announcement a floor guard dressed in the traditional maroon cap and vest stood by Mr. Petrone's door and told visitors: "Mr. Petrone's heartbeats in the office. He can't come out right now."

Sunday, it was the same. "Excuse me," Mr. Petrone said. "I'm crying."

He started in roller skating 45 years ago, learning old-model skates to skate, and worked his way

up to manager of Levittown, flagship of the America on Wheels chain. It was his policy to always wear a suit jacket and tie to the rink, and if young people were caught drinking, Mr. Petrone held them in the office until their parents arrived.

"I had called the police," he said. "They were 99 percent good kids."

One recent Friday night, girls with pink leotards and Madonna gloves and boys in leather jackets and earrings were raising their hands, hoping that Mr. Petrone would choose them to take part in a contest.

There were 1,238 teen-agers, and Mr. Petrone knew they would roller skate right over him if he did not take a firm stand.

"I won't pick anyone who's not standing behind the rail," he said, and they moved back.

"Mr. Petrone lets us get away with murder," said Stephanie Maggioni, a regular, "but God help us if we do something wrong. Isn't that right, Stu?"

"That's right," said her friend, Stu Schmitt.

Last year, when Mr. Petrone needed heart surgery, 50 regulars of all ages from the rink showed up at the hospital to cheer him up, although they were not permitted into the intensive care unit.

"I don't know what I'm going to do now," Mr. Petrone told visitors. "I had hoped to retire from this rink."

A priest who has had 25 operations told Mr. Petrone that skating at the Levittown rink had helped keep him alive. A widow said she did not know what she would do now, she was too old to take up dancing.

Elio Franco thanked Mr. Petrone for being kind to his retarded son, Alan, a regular skater.

"Sometimes Alan gets so excited about skating, he'll call the rink 10 or 15 times a day, and your people always take his situation into consideration," Mr. Franco said.

Storm Kills 11 in Manila

The Associated Press

MANILA — Heavy rain and high winds struck the Manila area Monday, disrupting transport, closing schools and businesses and forcing thousands to flee. At least 11 persons were killed, the Red Cross said.

Craig Miller, 34, who grew up poor and, as a boy, often did not have the admission price, dashed Mr. Petrone for the times he was let in free.

The adults said they would go to the country supervisors to see if anything could be done; the teen-agers circulated petitions. Everyone asks Mr. Petrone if there is any chance for the rink.

"There's no chance," said Mar-

vin Facher, an owner of America on Wheels. Mr. Facher said that while Levittown was the most profitable of the chain's eight rinks, rising real-estate prices made it too prime land.

"The real estate must be used to its highest and best value," he said. Adults seemed to understand this.

"It's a sin," said Jimmy Bush, 42, who met his wife, Cathy, at the rink years ago. "But that's business. I understand how business works."

The young are less forgiving. "This really ruts," said Michelle Miller. "How can they do this to us?"

Michelle and her friends think there is something wrong when everyone in the country is screaming about young people on drugs, but no one can do anything about killing a roller rink.

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## Officer Bars Black Embassy Worker, Shoves U.S. Consul in Johannesburg

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — A white policeman barred a black South African employee of the U.S. embassy from an airport lounge, and then pushed the American consul general who protested the treatment, it was reported Monday.

The Johannesburg newspaper Business Day said the incident occurred Saturday during the departure of the U.S. ambassador, Herman W. Nickel, who left the country after serving there four years.

The U.S. Embassy said in a statement: "We very much regret the incident."

President Ronald Reagan has nominated Edward J. Pochter as Mr. Nickel's replacement. If his nomination is confirmed by the U.S. Senate, Mr. Pochter will become the first black U.S. ambassador to South Africa.

The U.S. Embassy statement said the incident at the airport had been discussed with local officials, but added, "We believe it does not reflect the attitude of responsible airport authorities or representatives of the Department of Foreign Affairs' Office of Protocol, who

have consistently been helpful to the embassy."

The embassy employee was identified as Vusi Zwane, a black South African working for the U.S. Information Service. Police said he was prevented from entering a room where Mr. Nickel was giving a television interview because he did not have authorization.

The police headquarters in Pretoria said Mr. Nickel had been asked whether Mr. Zwane should be admitted, and replied that he did not know the man and did not want to speak to him.

Mr. Zwane protested the refusal of the policeman to admit him, saying the only reason he was stopped was because he was a black South African, the paper said. According to the article, he tried to pass his tape recorder to Ken Brown, the consul general, but the policeman grabbed it and said it was not allowed.

Mr. Brown told the policeman that Mr. Zwane was an embassy employee, but the policeman refused to let the employee enter, and Mr. Brown told him, "I think you are extremely rude," the article said.

The policeman, who refused to identify himself, "then pushed Brown through a VIP lounge door and slammed it in his face," the article said.

In other developments, the government reported Monday that an army vehicle had detonated a land mine near the border with Mozambique, wounding six soldiers, and that three blacks had been killed in unrest in black townships.

A government spokeswoman said the land mine was believed to have been planted by guerrillas of the outlawed African National Congress.

Black clerics and township council members announced Monday the formation of a moderate, multi-racial South African political grouping, the United Christian Coalition Party, Reuters reported.

Its co-president, Bishop Isaac Mokoena, said the party was opposed to violence and racism.

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## OPINION

When Power Centers Clash,  
The Sparks May Enlighten

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The CIA, feeding misadventure a few months ago, provided the State Department with conversations it overheard when Senator Jesse Helms visited Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

Officials at State, smacking their lips at the chance of embarrassing the department's most annoying critic, instructed something Senator Helms said as a breach of confidence and complained to the new chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence.

Senator David Dornberger, a Minnesota Republican, has placed the CIA and the State Department by keeping intelligence-savvy aides of their line members off the staff of his intelligence committee. He obliged State and the

everything the CIA has found out about the kidnapping in February of Hugo Spadafora, a critic of the Panamanian leader, General Manuel Noriega. If the CIA possesses information about the repressive activities of ally Panama's "92-8 paramilitary force," its publication might stimulate human rights protests. The same types who pass around the intelligence on General Augusto Pinochet of Chile are now required to cough up the reports on General Noriega.

The other cutting card left by Jesse that is causing consternation at Langley is the list of 32 "intelligence problems" published in the Congressional Record of Sept. 24. Like Poe's poisoned letter, this eye-opening compilation has been ignored by the media because it is out in the open, but speaks unaware of the range of sensational staff sources are calling it "The Revenge of Mike the Phil."

Pray tell, Mr. Director, just what might be the reasons for reported CIA long-term underestimation of Soviet submarine capabilities?

By asking the Justice Department to investigate Senator Helms. They all walked into a buzz saw. Jesse Helms promptly exposed and denounced the people, which has failed.

Kennedy, Director William Casey of the CIA discovered the quiet power of the Senate Republicans "4-H Club" Helms, Hatch, Humphrey and Hacht which other senators know will be having in influence long after William Casey, George Shultz, Casper Weinberger & Co. are gone.

What caused Director Casey to eschew extended fire to Senator Helms was the addition of information-prying amendments to the annual secret CIA bill. As Stephen Engelberg of The New York Times has revealed, the senator had the temerity to ask for a new "Team Tumbler" — a group of outside experts to evaluate intelligence, as done a decade ago to the nation's benefit — which Bill Casey evidently saw as a throwback to the days of agency weakness.

In this opening salvo, Senator Helms did not get a Team Tumbler — which Bill Casey evidently saw as a throwback to the days of agency weakness.

That is why the seemingly petty crossfire between the 4-H Club and the folks across the river is so significant. When proud power centers get played at each other's prerogatives, defense secrets get a hard new look, and terrible mistakes can be recognized and corrected.

The New York Times



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Hunger in Zimbabwe: Reform Can't Stop at the Border

Regarding "Zimbabwe: Silent Fall, but Dying Gout On" (July 13):

Your report quotes me as having stated that living conditions on the farms in Zimbabwe have not changed significantly (implicitly: since independence). This is true; the real wage has not risen significantly, and investment in an adequate level of housing, water and sanitation has not been forthcoming in the private sector. However, in this context, I did not make the statement that "the momentum gained at independence is now done to good."

That reflects neither my opinion nor my style of expression. The struggle to extract social benefits from private, and often foreign, property owners is not easy, particularly in the conditions of underdeveloped capitalism that were created under colonialism in Zimbabwe. The gain at independence was one of national political power. The change in the material conditions of workers depends on changes in economic power. This is a more complex battle, one which the spirit of national liberation stimulates but does not solve. It develops out of the changing material and political conditions in the country, in the region and indeed internationally.

To say that "the momentum gained at independence is now gone," is to deny the growing organization of Zimbabwean workers and peasants carrying out the tasks to transform our society. This effort may be slow, it may be diverted and it is attacked and opposed by local imperialistic and foreign reactionary elements. But the force of that majority demand is manifest daily.

I object further to the shallow analysis of the roots of the hunger described in the article. Yes, it is true that in Zimbabwe we experience malnutrition. But the roots of the problem are implied to lie in wrongly oriented government policies

What about U.S. and West European agro-industrial, industrial, and finance institutions that continue to concentrate national wealth in minority hands and impoverish the local majority, and which strongly resist progressive state policies toward improving social conditions such as raising incomes, setting legal standards for living conditions and improving working conditions?

What about the debt burden that requires a third of every dollar out of the country, and the protectionism of the West, which wrecks profits out of the inflating prices of their commodities and the diminishing prices of ours?

Malnutrition in Zimbabwe is a reflection of the diseased nature of these economic relations. To protect your readers from their own role as citizens of the advanced capitalist world in the production of the starving children you picture is narrow and mendacious.

R. LOEWENSON, Lecturer, Community Medicine, University of Zimbabwe, Harare.

## Shallow, Silly, Misleading and Irrelevant

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

WASHINGTON — While the electronic wise men argue over who "blinked" in the Daniloff-Zakharov affair, President Ronald Reagan or General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev, let us take a look at their tricky metaphor.

The vocabulary of "blinking" in eyeball-to-eyeball situations goes back to a Saturday Evening Post article of late 1962 about a far more dangerous U.S.-Soviet confrontation: the Cuban missile crisis. In that piece, two eminent Washington journalists with close ties to the Kennedy White House, Charles Bartlett and Stewart Alsop, related the blow-by-blow, behind-the-scenes debate leading to the U.S. response to Khrushchev's future installation of missiles in Cuba.

At one tense moment, they related, Secretary of State Dean Rusk said: "We were eyeball to eyeball, and I think someone just blinked." The reference to this arresting but treacherous figure of speech was to the moment when Soviet freighters turned back at the U.S. blockade line, signaling capitulation to the

superior U.S. position. Nikita Khrushchev had "blinked."

It was the same article that gave us another metaphor, the distinction between "hawks" and "doves," which lingered to sink debate over the U.S. course in Vietnam to imbecile levels.

In its pearly days, the Kennedy administration cultivated an aura of

## MEANWHILE

"toughness," and juicy leaks to Mr. Bartlett and Mr. Alsop were part of it, designed to show up Adolf Stevenson and others as peacemakers. Yet it was Robert Kennedy, supposedly one of the hawks, who decisively counseled a moderate response to the Soviet provocation.

As in the current argument over who got the better of the war in the Daniloff-Zakharov affair, clever but shallow figures of speech — who blinks, who are

the hawks and who are the doves — tend to take on a life of their own and soon are confused with the reality they signify, sometimes most incoherently. Complex matters already reach the public via the fun-house mirroring of television. When to this element of distortion you add language more appropriate to schoolyard brawling than statecraft, you flirt with self-deception and worse.

It is not a new problem. As long ago as 1922, in a famous analysis of public opinion, Walter Lippmann noted how the imperfect representation of events in the news tends to create "pseudo-environments," in which responses are often made to symbolic "fictions" rather than to actualities. Since Mr. Lippmann's time, video has far outdistanced print as an incubator of pseudo-environments.

Episodes such as the Daniloff-Zakharov affair, whether brilliantly or rapidly handled, aggressively or weakly resolved, are unlikely to alter the fundamental state of U.S.-Soviet relations, or even the world's lasting perception of it.

As Professor Richard Pipes has said, you have to distinguish between the "metaphor," the facile daily weather of the U.S.-Soviet relationship and its "geology," the gradual but fundamental shifting of its continental plates and land masses. To ask who "blinked" is to ask a question about today's weather — the historical equivalent of who got wet in a passing downpour. The next earthquake or flood may be another matter.

Who, for that matter, really "won" the Cuban missile confrontation? There was little doubt at the time who "blinked." It was Khrushchev. He could not sustain his bold attempt to alter the balance of power on the icy Khrushchev blink; Kennedy won. That was the weather report of October 1962.

The geological assessment, 24 years later, is different. The outcome seems, in retrospect, more ambivalent than Dean Rusk's bewitching metaphor made it seem. The missile crisis now appears to have been a fundamental turning point in Soviet strategy. Khrushchev, having blundered, was soon out; Leonid Brezhnev, who was to push Soviet missile development and worldwide strategic ambition, took his place — a long step on the slow road to strategic parity.

It is only one example of the mischief of taking seriously the metaphor of the schoolyard brawl or the race track. In a domestic election it can be misleading and silly enough. In the evaluation of a significant episode in East-West relations, it calls attention to the passing drizzle of talk and media spectacle — the weather, not the plate tectonics.

Washington Post Writers Group

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## Complexity in Africa

Donovan Russell (Letters, Sept. 18) is right. My research on Burundi has led me to the same conclusion that these African societies are too complex to be understood by the Western mind. We must definitely be more prudent in dealing with other national problems.

ANNE STANFORD, Palma de Mallorca, Spain.

The very excellent letter from Donovan Russell, who obviously knows where he writes, should be read by all who are concerned about this military southern African situation.

EILEEN SCHLESINGER, Zurich.

## Who Is This Nakasone?

Not only are Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's remarks sickening, but even reading purportedly intelligent rebuttals makes me feel disgusted. (The rapping given to Lee Kuan Yew some time back for similar remarks was more intelligent.) Have balance-of-trade surpluses become the universally accepted measure of human achievement, for everybody to feel cowed by Mr. Nakasone? Intelligent Japanese will be telling him what they think of him.

MORHADD MALICK, Dakar, Senegal.

## At the Greens' Congress

Your report on the Greens' congress ("Coalition In Acceptable, German Greens Decide," Sept. 29) is, unfortunately, wrong on one point. There were no angry boos and whistles after my speech. All German newspapers reported how well my speech was received by the party delegates. The Stoddenbach

Zeitung and others reported that I received the most applause for my criticism of the Social Democratic Party. I have already received calls from the United States on that point.

PETRA KELLY, Bonn.

## The Mission of UNIFIL

Gerald Schwartz, vice president of the American Zionist Federation, distorts the historical record when he describes UNIFIL's mission as to protect Israel from terrorist attack (Letters, Sept. 25).

UNIFIL was established by a Security Council resolution on March 19, 1978, that called on Israel immediately to withdraw its forces which had invaded southern Lebanon a week earlier. The wording of the resolution made clear that "confirming the withdrawal of Israeli forces" was the first priority of the new international force.

FRANCIS BARON, Paris.

## Of Dvorak and Opera

Giorgio Mayberry of Vienna was not right in claiming (Letters, Aug. 16) that my revision of Kobbe's opera book "states that Dvorak wrote only one opera." I hope I don't even imply it, although it is true that "Rusalka," a particular favorite of mine, is the only one of Dvorak's operas included in the book.

I don't think that Mr. Mayberry is right either in his claim that "Don Giovanni" at the Ty Theater in Prague is always sung in Italian. When I last heard it there about 12 years ago, that fine artist Karl Bernas certainly did not sing "Mille e tre." But they may have turned it into Italian since then.

LORD HAREWOOD, Leeds, England.

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## Rift Is Widening in Philippines

### Aquino Being Pushed to Choose Olive Branch or Sword

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

MANILA — President Corason C. Aquino, the Philippine housewife who came to power with a dream of reconciliation, is being pushed to take sides in an increasingly polarized nation.

During what was seen here as a triumphal tour to the United States last month, she spoke of the olive branch and the sword as the two elements of her approach to the nation's Communist insurgency.

Debate over these two approaches has grown more intense as both leftist agitation and anti-Communist forces seem to be increasing while her government gropes to find its identity and its political balance.

Mrs. Aquino has been hearing the cry of "unilateralism" from those who fear that the army is seeking to become the country's dominant force. But she also hears warnings that the Communists are determined opponents of her government, using peace talks only to further their military designs.

Under relentless pressure from the military, which aggressively and almost daily by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, the "sword" of military repression has become increasingly prominent in her public statements. The extent to which this represents a shift in her thinking, or how much it is a merely verbal concession to the powerful military bloc in her government, remains unclear.

Last week, as she seemed on the verge of gaining the 30-day ceasefire on which she has been insisting, the military arrested one of the central figures in the insurgency, Ro-

dolfo Salas, for years the chairman of the Communist Party of the Philippines.

The Communists protested that the arrest was unfair at a sensitive point on the road toward reconciliation. Prospects for peace talks, a cease-fire and the president's reconciliation policy are now in doubt.

The capture of Mr. Salas, who has been sought since his escape from custody in 1973, appears to have been possible only because he came to Manila in connection with the negotiations and because the military abandoned a bodyguard who accompanied the Communist negotiators.

Whatever his private reaction to the arrest, which was not reported to her office until 13 hours after it occurred, Monday night, Mrs. Aquino has had no choice publicly but to praise it as a "commendable accomplishment" in defense of the republic.

Rene Cayetano, an opposition politician closely linked to Mr. Enrile, said her reaction would be a test of her decisiveness and her allegiance to the military.

The Communists said her handling of the case would demonstrate whether she was in control of

her own government and armed forces. One Communist negotiator, Satur Ocampo, complained in a recent interview that the insurgents had been unable to gain her ear to present their views on the country's economic and social needs.

Mr. Ocampo said he saw the rightist members of her cabinet gaining increased influence, while the libertarians with whom she shared a common bent appeared to be losing ground.

This apparent shift in her priorities has been highlighted by the diminishing importance she seems to be giving human rights, an issue that was central to her philosophy when she was an opponent of President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

A commission charged with pursuing the rights violations of the Marcos years has encountered strong resistance from the military, which was responsible for most of them. The inquiry has become one of the lowest priorities of her administration.

She told a visiting delegation from the right group Amnesty International that she could no longer indulge her personal priorities now that she was president of all the Philippines, including the military.



Agriculture Minister Ramon Mitra, left, who is the government negotiator in talks with Communist rebels, consulting with President Corason Aquino. Beside her are Juan Ponce Enrile, the defense minister, and General Fidel V. Ramos, the chief of the armed forces.

## Gandhi Criticizes Police Security Procedures

By Sanjoy Hazarika  
New York Times Service

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi was quoted Monday as blaming a low level of security consciousness for the assassination attempt on him last week.

"The real thing is that we do not have a security-oriented mentality anywhere in the country," Mr. Gandhi was quoted as saying by the Indian Express newspaper in an interview published Monday. He said that the police, despite an ample budget, had failed to show results.

The expansion in security that he asked for had not taken place "at the speed that I wanted," Mr. Gandhi said.

In an unrelated incident, a local reporter said that a brief power cut Monday at a meeting addressed by the prime minister caused "total confusion." He said that he heard a police official shouting to others to take positions. The police apparently did not have flashlights.

The power was restored after a minute and the meeting continued without further interruption. The witness said that only one guard was behind Mr. Gandhi when the lights came back. An official in the prime minister's office said Mr.



Rajiv Gandhi

Gandhi had not been disturbed by the incident and emphasized that there had been "no panic."

In the newspaper interview, Mr. Gandhi said that the attack on him Thursday, as he walked to the shrine of Mohandas K. Gandhi, had underscored procedural problems in security arrangements. He

said the police could have taken him by another path.

The gunman, who has been identified as a Sikh, fired from a crude, homemade revolver three times at the prime minister, once as he arrived at the memorial and twice as he left an hour later. The gunman missed Mr. Gandhi each time, although the person had minor injuries. Witnesses said most people thought the first shot was a motorcycle backfire and that the police did not take it seriously.

### Police Radio Jammed

Sikh extremists who shot Punjab's police chief last week also jammed police radio networks and broadcast warnings over top-secret frequencies, a sign of their ability to breach security at will, a senior police official said Monday. Reuters reported from Chandigarh.

The official said the security breach occurred Sept. 30, three days before the state police chief, Julius F. Ribeiro, and his wife were wounded in an attack on a police compound by extremists disguised as policemen.

### 5 Arrested in Protest At Home of Reagan Aide

United Press International

MOUNT VERNON, Virginia — Five women were arrested Sunday after they locked themselves inside a bannock on the back lawn of the White House chief of staff, Donald T. Regan, accusing him of thwarting efforts to find U.S. servicemen they believe are held as prisoners of war in Southeast Asia.

The protesters entered Mr. Regan's property through an open gate while Mr. Regan and his family were not home, according to a Fairfax County police spokesman. They were charged with unlawful entry and released on their own recognizance.

## Chinese, Russians Resume Talks on Normalizing Ties

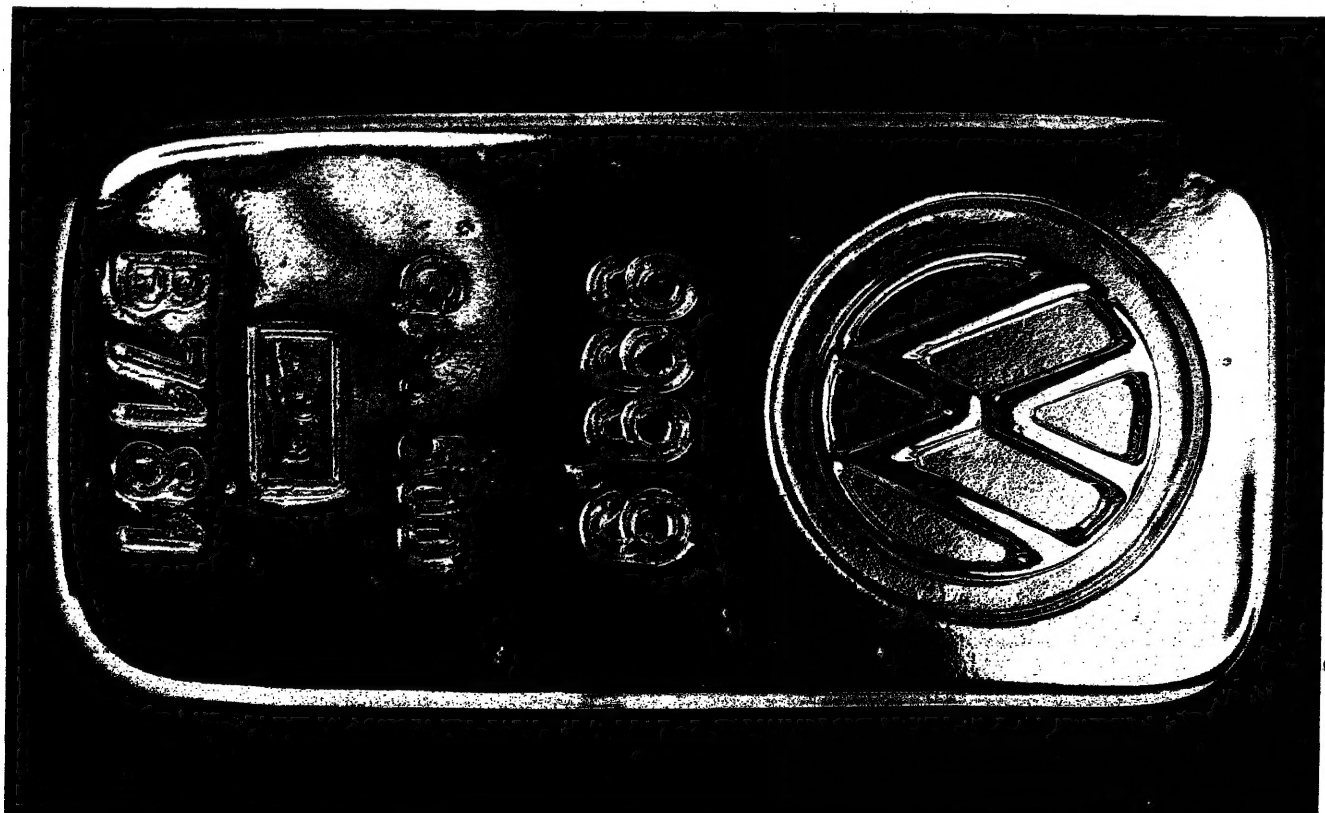
United Press International

BEIJING — Chinese and Soviet negotiators began a ninth round of talks on normalizing relations Monday amid signs that Moscow was willing to discuss Beijing's demand for the removal of three major obstacles to better ties.

A Soviet deputy foreign minister, Igor Rogachev, and his Chinese counterpart, Qian Qichen, led the discussion. Mr. Rogachev said on his arrival Sunday that he was ready to discuss the problems of Cambodia, Afghanistan and the heavily militarized Chinese-Soviet border.

Throughout the previous eight rounds of talks, which began in 1982, Beijing has insisted that the three obstacles be removed before the two nations can end their 20-year political feud.

Mr. Rogachev told reporters that he would also raise issues contained in a July 28 speech by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, which called for closer ties with Beijing and announced partial troop withdrawals from Afghanistan and Mongolia, China's northern neighbor.



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# DUBAI

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### Crossroads of the Skies



Dubai, a thriving Emirate on the Arabian Gulf, stands at the crossroads between East and West. For more than a century before the oil boom came — and went — merchants had sailed their trading dhows along the Gulf and further afield to Africa and Asia. Today's prosperity is founded on the entrepot trade and a vigorous business environment. Much of Dubai's success is due to its international airport and "open skies" policy. A new \$35 million arrivals terminal, part of a major expansion scheme, has just been completed.

When the jumbos from Europe or the Far East touch down at Dubai International Airport in the Gulf, more often than not it is the middle of the night. As the cabin staff swing the doors open, the warm desert air envelopes descending passengers.

The first glimpse of the airport is of a series of graceful white concrete arabesque arches, pierced with golden light. To one side stands a space-age control tower, and nearby a gently curving ramp curls up the side of the main terminal building, now with the new arrivals hall alongside.

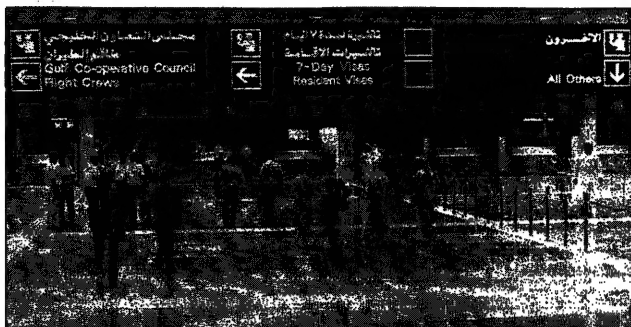
Dubai International Airport, which handles more than 3.8 million passengers a year, is the busiest in the Arabian Gulf. It is also one of the most comfortable and welcoming airports in the region. Its spacious halls, restaurant and coffee shop facilities, and adequate seating, provide a haven of rest for the international traveler. Perhaps one of the most outstanding attractions of the airport, which has achieved international recognition, is the duty-free shopping complex, a kind of duty-free superstore which offers some of the best values in the world. Branches of the National Bank of Dubai are also on hand for changing money should a would-be duty-free shopper run out of cash.

The airport, which was first modernized and opened in 1971 with one main runway, has been a crossroads for commercial aviation in the Gulf for almost half a century. In the 1950s British Imperial Flying boats used Dubai Creek as a staging port between Europe and Asia. That tradition has continued, and Dubai is still a major transit stop for the airlines flying between Europe, the Asian sub-continent and the Far East, as well as to the Americas.

Today more than 45 airlines use the airport, including Dubai's own recently formed airline, Emirates, which took to the skies just a year ago. Already its passenger and cargo traffic is rapidly expanding. "The results so far are very encouraging," said Sheikh Ahmed bin Saad Al Maktoum, chairman of the airline.

One of the principal figures behind the rapid expansion of the airport, and in particular its duty-free complex, is the youthful but experienced director general of the Department of Civil Aviation, Mohi-Din Abdulhadi Binbendi. The story of Dubai Airport is not just the story of an airport but of Dubai as a city," explained Binbendi in a recent interview. He points out the close links between the airport's expansion program and that of the development of Dubai, known as "the City of Merchants." While the growth of some other neighboring areas in the Gulf may have slowed, that of Dubai has not.

Its open policy towards new business and the recent changes in legislation to make the nearby deepwater port of Jebel Ali into a special free zone authority have enhanced



The new arrivals terminal of Dubai International Airport features signs in both Arabic and English.

Dubai's role as the main trading and business center of the Gulf.

"Our airport will grow as long as the city develops," Binbendi said. "Although our basic objective is to provide the best services and facilities for airline companies and passengers, we also hope to become the biggest and the best as far as quality is concerned."

The airport buildings, which form the core of the present complex, opened in 1971 together with the first runway. It became obvious during the following boom year that additional facilities would be needed. The original single runway has been supplemented by a second, parallel runway, 4,000 meters long, with six taxiways, which opened a year ago. Several new buildings have also been added to the airport complex, the latest being the new arrivals terminal, built by the local Dubai contractors, Dutco, with the British group, Balfour Beatty.

There are also two fire-fighting stations and a new network of emergency access roads covering the whole airfield. Runway lighting, automatic landing systems and meteorological controls and monitoring systems all comply with international aviation standards.

International Bechtel, which has had overall supervision of the airport expansion, has completed studies for a major cargo-handling terminal with a parking apron for four wide-

bodied aircraft and roll-on docking for two planes. Construction of the new \$53-million split-level building will mean the demolition of about 20 existing structures on the site.

Dutco/Balfour Beatty has also been awarded the contract to convert the existing main terminal building into one for departures only. Major expansions are also being made to

many of the back-up services at the airport — sophisticated cargo — handling and reservation systems, new restaurant facilities and improvements to the in-flight catering side.

Dubai International Airport is now handling nearly 4 million passengers a year. Last year, these consisted of 1,123,341 arrivals, 1,040,017 departures and 1,618,155 in transit. Both arriving and transit passengers were up by more than 6 percent compared to 1984 while departures rose by just over 5 percent.

The new arrivals terminal and the refurbishment of the old terminal building will enable the airport to handle up to 5 million passengers a year. "We should be able to handle all our traffic needs as far as the year 2000," Binbendi said. The aim at the moment is to enable all incoming passengers to clear immigration and customs inspection in 12 minutes.

The changes in the airport also reflect the needs of different modern aircraft, particularly the trend to use larger, wide-bodied models. The new runway is now capable of taking any aircraft currently in production.

The enhancement of the airport's ground facilities and back-up service provided for airlines and their passengers have been two of the most significant reasons for its continued expansion. The 45 airlines now directly serve more than 70 international airports.

As global frontiers shrink, Dubai has been more than fortunate in being able to make the most of its geographic position straddling East and West — a vital staging post. But much of the airport's success has been due to the hard work and commercial perception of Dubai's leading citizens and its business community.

—Michael Hanson

## Luck of the Irish Runs Strong



If it were possible for someone to turn lead into gold, it would more than likely be an Irishman. "To be sure, it's just the luck of the Irish," they would say, and everyone would certainly believe it.

Colin McLoughlin, general manager of the duty-free complex, is a blue-eyed Irishman with a gentle but to his voice that echoes the mellow mist of his homeland, a sharp contrast to Dubai's desert climate.

He certainly has the Midas touch when it comes to running the duty-free sales at the airport. With a rapidly increasing turnover, now hitting \$30 million a year, he still manages to keep everyone happy, including, most importantly, the 3.8 million passengers who pass through the airport.

McLoughlin, who once described himself and two of his colleagues, who came originally from Shannon Airport in Ireland, as "the Irish Trinity," discounts the idea that he is just there to make money out of duty-free sales.

"No, our fundamental aim," he argued, "is to complement the services which the airport can now offer and to keep you, the customer, happy. We want you to come here and shop, to feel at ease, and enjoy the experience."

So far he has succeeded, even perhaps beyond the wildest dreams of his director of civil aviation, Mohi-Din Abdulhadi Binbendi, who inaugurated the whole concept of duty-free shopping here.

McLoughlin, who started his career in retail store management, worked at the duty-free shop at Ireland's Shannon Airport and became manager in 1974. Shannon had the reputation of being one of the largest and best-run duty-free shops of its kind in the world.

At the beginning of the 1980s, Dubai decided to explore the possibility of expanding and upgrading its existing duty-free services. Shannon Airport was asked to do a study and McLoughlin and a team of experts were delegated to carry out an in-depth report. Later, after the report had been prepared and submitted to the Directorate of Civil Aviation, McLoughlin was invited to head the new duty-free services division at Dubai in

1983. He brought with him from Shannon the other two members of the "Irish Trinity" — John Sutcliffe and George Hogan.

"The official opening took place in December that year," said McLoughlin, "and we had 100 employees."

"We had spent two months preparing the products as well as the offices. When we officially opened, we had 5,000 items on the shelves — now we have more than 15,000, and nearly 300 employees."

When McLoughlin first moved into Dubai, he had to supervise the conversion of the old kitchens in the basement into the new duty-free complex. Now he is in the midst of a second upheaval, following the completion of a separate arrivals terminal with its own duty-free shops. The original complex is in the process of being modernized and extended still further.

"The duty-free area in the arrivals terminal is a more open-plan layout, with sales staff available to assist customers as well as being present at the check-out points," said McLoughlin, who will be attending the international duty-free conference on the French Riviera this fall. Last year Dubai won two awards at the conference.



## Dutco Balfour Beatty completes new Arrivals Terminal — three months early

New Arrivals Terminal Dubai International Airport



Client: Dept. of Civil Aviation  
Government of Dubai  
Dubai International Airport

Dubai Transport Co (PVT) Ltd  
PO Box 233 Dubai UAE  
Tel: Dubai 860311  
Telex: 45491 DTCC EM

Engineer: International Bechtel Inc.

Balfour Beatty Construction International Limited  
Randolph House  
Wellfleet Road  
Croydon, Surrey CR9 3QD England.

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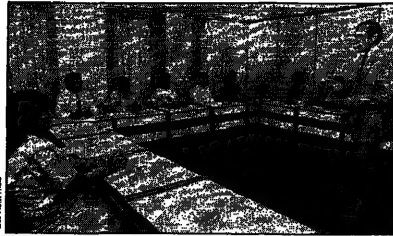


## 'Fly Buy Dubai' — Setting New Marks

Next month Dubai will become one of the few airports around the world to make duty-free shopping available for arriving passengers at the new arrivals terminal. The existing 24 duty-free shops in the departure terminal, now being remodeled, have set new standards for duty-free facilities since they were opened two years ago.

In 1983, Dubai won a coveted international award as the world's Number 1 Airport Duty-Free Operator of the Year, with sales of more than \$24 million. It has already gained a reputation of having not only some of the cheapest prices but also one of the widest

Colin McLoughlin, general manager of Dubai's Duty-Free Shopping Complex, conducting the Seminar for Duty-Free Shop Supervisors of the IATA Conference Hall.



choices of goods, with an emphasis on quality.

Said Colin McLoughlin, general manager, "Sales this year will top \$30 million, which means a 50 percent

increase in two years on our first year's trading. During last July and August, our daily sales records were broken three times. In fact, August was the best month

we have ever had in Dubai."

One of the most attractive aspects of the duty-free complex is the décor and design, which was done by Fitch and Co. of London, which had also been responsible for the duty-free shop at Shannon Airport in Ireland. The complex is based on individual shops within a shop.

The Department of Civil Aviation decided at the planning stage of the new complex that duty-free sales would be handled by the aviation directorate's management, rather than being left in the hands of local traders.

But local suppliers, including Falaknaz General Enterprises, for instance, have been heavily involved in providing some of the fittings and furnishings in the new arrivals terminal.

The airport has avoided criticism to a large extent by making the bulk of its merchandise purchases locally which, McLoughlin said, means the airport is of benefit to the local economy. Dubai city retail outlets, like Al Abdullah Jewellery (good-quality gold chains and bangles are a Dubai specialty) can still benefit from selling their goods through the shops, which serve the needs of international passengers.

The cost of many things sold at the airport is lower than in the city, which also has a reputation in the Gulf for



having some of the most competitive prices.

"Fly Buy Dubai" is the apt slogan for Dubai Duty-Free's management, which controls all the shops, employing a staff of nearly 300 who, between them, can speak almost every major language.

It is part of the airport's policy to make duty-free shopping a pleasure. "We want people to enjoy coming here," said McLoughlin, whose international marketing campaign for the duty-free shops won him another international award last year. Last year 3.8 million passengers passed through the airport. Among the items they bought were just over one third of a ton of gold, 15 tons of chocolate bars, 12,000 calculators and 15,000 briefcases.

They also bought 103 million cigarettes, and 10,000 watches. Last summer, in fact, Philip Morris Services presented a special award to Dubai Airport for

record sales of Marlboro cigarettes.

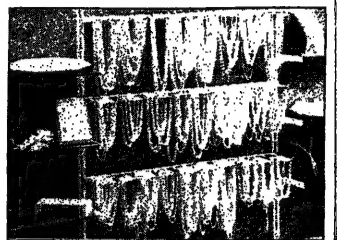
"Our sales patterns are constantly changing," McLoughlin said. Top of the list at present are drinks (14 percent of the total), cigarettes (13 percent), gold (15 percent) and perfumes (9.5 percent).

One of the newest rising trends is in confectionery sales, which now rank sixth. "Chocolate and sweets now make 6.5 percent of all our sales," McLoughlin said. Just as the individual items being sold are likely to vary according to demand, McLoughlin likes to change not only the displays, but also the outlets themselves. There is a constant upgrading of counter and shelf displays as well as remodeling of the individual boutiques and shops.

"We try always to keep abreast of trends and fashions. When personal computers were very much the 'in thing' we had them on special display.

"Whatever the most-wanted items are, we like to have them available for the passengers," McLoughlin explained.

This year, perfumes for men and women, which were in two separate shops have been amalgamated into one double unit. "This has



Jewelry display in the Duty-Free Shop.

proved to be very successful," McLoughlin said. Another transformation has been in ladies fashions sector. This boutique has now gone over to stocking just fashion accessories instead.

"Since we did this, turnover has gone up by 50 percent," said McLoughlin, adding that the fur shop, opened just a year ago, continues to be popular. It stocks a range of full-length fashion coats and jackets in mink, lynx and fox.

Another major change is being made within the tobacco store, which is being extended and will include an unusual facility for an airport duty-free shop. The new area will have a "walk-in" humidified room for selling cigars.

The extension is part of a major face-lift being given to the whole duty-free complex in the present departure terminal, which is expected to be completed early next year.

More than \$15 million is being spent on remodeling the 24 existing shops in the duty-free complex in order to create one of the most luxurious and attractive shopping malls of its kind in the world.

At the same time, McLoughlin realizes they have to provide value for money. The 15,000 items on sale, which are constantly monitored by a complex computer system, ensure that Dubai provides some of the cheapest prices, too.

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## 'A Man in a Hurry' In Search of a Vision



Mohd-Din Binbendi, director general of the Department of Civil Aviation.

One of the principal driving forces behind the expansion of Dubai's airport has been Mohd-Din Binbendi, the director-general of the Department of Civil Aviation. For the last 17 years, Binbendi, who describes himself "as a man in a hurry" (he started at the airport as customs manager), has tried to realize the vision of Dubai's ruler, Sheikh Rashid bin Sa'ed Al-Maktoum, to make Dubai the gateway to the Gulf.

"These two points alone make Dubai a very important airport in this part of the world," said Binbendi, who has just returned from a visit to Canada. He spends much of his time traveling overseas in this manner, promoting and negotiating agreements for potential airline customers.

"The story of Dubai airport is not the story of the airport only, but the story of Dubai as a city," Binbendi said. "Our basic objective is to offer the best services and facilities for both airlines and passengers. Our idea is also to be the biggest and best in quality, not just in quantity."

Binbendi is proud of the fact that the airport is the only one in the Gulf region with direct connecting flights to more than 70 international destinations, and outward also services more than 45 airlines.

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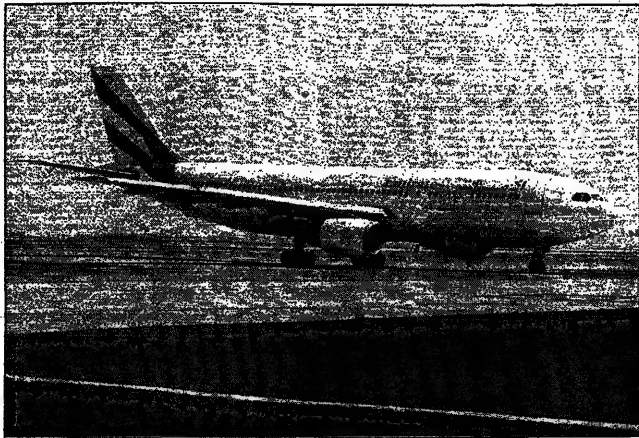
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ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

## Bold Moves for Emirates



Emirates airlines, which started operations in October 1985, now has three aircraft: it owns one and leases the other ones.

The development of Emirates — the international airline of the UAR — is a bold attempt to promote Dubai as a travel, tourism and leisure center in a region short on amenities.

Emirates is also part of a new marketing strategy for Dubai in the aviation sector, which includes the Department of Civil Aviation and the Dubai National Air Travel Agency (DNATA) as the other two sides of a triangle. In practice as well as theory, the three organizations work closely together, reflecting the desire of the Maktoum family to achieve professional standards but to avoid excessive bureaucracy and any strain of inflexible management procedure.

In 1987, Emirates is expected to start flights to Bahrain, its first European destination, although the British authorities apparently are resisting applications for congested Heathrow. Emirates will most likely leave finalisation of the UK route until a decision is made on expanding its fleet, but all other UK airports are available. The airline, which started operations in October 1985 now has three aircraft: it owns one and leases the other two. A Boeing 737-300, previously part of the Royal Flight, was supplied by the Government of Dubai. Another carrier, Pakistan International Airlines, is leasing the work-

horse of the sky — a Boeing 737-300 — and the European Airbus A300.

Said Emirates chairman Sheikh Ahmed bin Saeed Al Maktoum: "We are aiming to achieve a maximum ceiling of 100,000 tourists a year in Dubai. When you consider that our target market in the UK alone is over 2 million people, we do not consider that encouragement in the form of charter flights is necessary. The relatively modest number of tourists we will attract will make a significant contribution to the economy, but, due to the existence of many hotels and other facilities, will not require any further major investment in our infrastructure."

Sheikh Ahmed is hoping, however, to add another attraction to Dubai, in the shape of an 18-hole grassed championship golf course. A grassed raccourse is already under way. Emirates' chairman has been anxious to stress that, although the new airline has been created as a national carrier, the Dubai government remains committed to an open skies policy, with 46 airlines using the airport.

To date, Emirates has not succeeded in granting landing rights in other Gulf-Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, although the focus of its routes, which serve India (Bombay and New Delhi), Pakistan (Karachi),

Sri Lanka (Colombo), Egypt (Cairo), and Jordan (Amman) square with the main direction of Dubai's passenger and cargo trade. Dubai is now, more than ever, looking east to serve the emerging industries of the Indian subcontinent with its excellent services and infrastructure.

During its first six months of operations, Emirates carried more than 100,000 passengers and handled 500,000 kilos of excess baggage, 135,000 kilos of mail and 4,220 million kilos of cargo.

The Maktoum family see the creation of Emirates in the context of a wider effort to promote Dubai and, more broadly, the UAR. In bringing the airline into being, Sheikh Ahmed had the enthusiastic support of UAE Defense Minister Sheikh Mohammed bin Rashid, a strong proponent of the Jebel Ali Free Zone, with which the airport and airline are linked. Said Sheikh Mohammed: "The excellent communications facilities which Dubai airport, and the new airline, offer are a major element in the attraction of Jebel Ali to international companies."

Emirates airline officials say only two areas that more needs to be done to improve air links between capitals in the GCC region. Sheikh Ahmed also considers that there is a need for a commu-

bus industry's A310 — the airline is considering the feasibility of several new routes.

While passenger levels remain good (in June, Emirates carried 25,000 passengers and 1,000 tons of cargo), these plans can be expected to proceed. Yet the airline undoubtedly faces stiff competition on its major routes from other carriers.

An integral part of the airline's success has been the close support given in the formative period by DNATA, whose managing director, Maurice Flanagan, is a long-serving expatriate with a background in the airline business. DNATA is one of the most sophisticated air transport service groups in the Middle East. The connection with DNATA gave Emirates immediate access from day one to modern computerized flight reservations systems. "People were the first ingredient," Flanagan said. "With 2,500 employees, we were able to do much more than simply deal with the ground handling, tour operations and travel agency side."

Indeed DNATA, which was founded in 1959 to run passenger services at Dubai airport, was already highly experienced in looking after airlines. As general sales agents for 26 airlines,

DNATA regards with special pride its D-MARS — the Arab world's only multi-access reservation system. DNATA's computerized system enables passengers making journeys on several sectors to check in at Dubai right through to their ultimate destination, speeding up and simplifying departure procedures for all travelers. The system also computerizes the load control of both passengers and cargo.

A familiar landmark in Dubai is the DNATA Airline Center on the Deira side, which houses the head office of Emirates. All air-

lines represented by DNATA have reservation and ticketing counters in the center, with the sole exception of Lufthansa, a cargo carrier operating from the airport. DNATA is on line 24 hours, seven days a week for airline reservations, and handles more than 10,000 passengers a day together with a daily load of 250 tons of cargo.

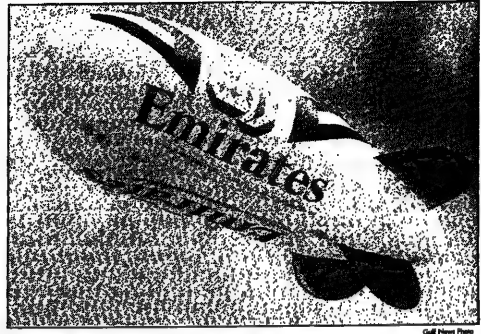
To sell Dubai to the tourist, Emirates and DNATA may face an uphill battle, but since 1981 a number of major sporting events have been brought to the UAE, which has helped to put Dubai on the map.

Emirates has done its bit

by sponsoring, in April 1986, the first Dubai power boat race. With better regional air services, more Arab visitors will be enticed to travel to Dubai from neighboring GCC countries, taking advantage of the excellent shopping which exists both in downtown Dubai and at the airport duty-free shopping complex.

Said Sheikh Ahmed: "Our success in our first year of operations bodes well for the future, and will even more firmly establish Dubai and the UAE as the commercial and transport hub of the region."

—Anthony Wilson



Gulf News Photo

airline within the UAR, which would not only assist the domestic traveler but would also help passengers feeding into the airline's network.

In line with the current options on new aircraft — the leading contenders are the Boeing 767, the McDonnell Douglas MD 11 and Air-



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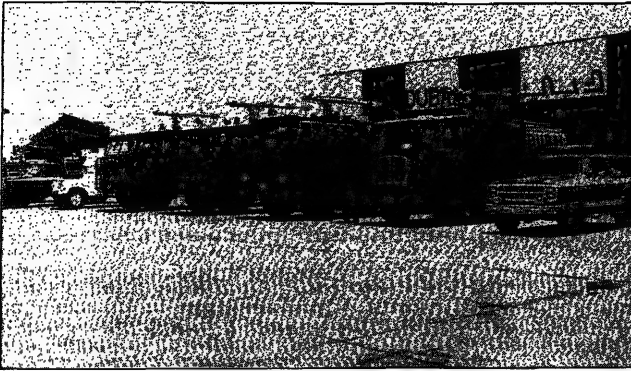
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## A Welcoming Arrivals Terminal



The vehicles line-up at the fire station, an important part of Dubai's new arrivals terminal.

The new \$35-million arrivals terminal at Dubai International Airport gleams white in the sun. The effect has been achieved by using pure white concrete made from limestone quarried in Wadi Haddad. A final grit blasting has exposed the aggregate to

give the desired finish. This process requires the use of more than 400 tons of blasting grit.

Extensive on-site testing was required to perfect the mix of the concrete and the technical procedures, and strict quality controls have been needed to maintain a uniform result over the entire building.

The three-story structure has an area of 14,000 square meters. Incoming passengers enter a large atrium which extends to roof level, where skylights admit natural light. The roof itself is a wide-span structure composed of 72 tubular steel trusses varying in length from 10 meters to 35 meters, some of them weigh-

ing as much as 15 tons.

For internal wall finishes, timber and enamel paneling have been used extensively. The main colors are beige and blue, to convey the theme of desert sands and the deep blue waters of the Gulf. There are large areas of aluminum window and curtain walling. Spectators can view arrivals through glassed

balustrading and window walling.

The car park, too, is beautiful and special, and the first of its kind in the Gulf. It extends over five hectares and offers parking for more than 1,000 cars. The whole area is shaded from the sun by trees and by white concrete trellising, constructed from over 5,000 precast elements. These, and the precast concrete needed for the main building, were produced by a plant erected on site.

The landscaping of other parts of the site has involved the planting of a variety of lush trees and shrubs, ranging from palms to bougainvilleas.

Throughout the construction of the new terminal and its satellites—apron buildings, utilities complex, car parking, underpasses, roads, bridges, storm water lagoon, and hazardous baggage bunker—flight schedules and a full range of services for passengers, now nearly 4 million a year, have been maintained.

All the existing airport installations have remained fully operational. To avoid cutting through existing mechanical and electrical services below the surface, many excavations have had to be carried out by hand—a strange contrast in this ultra-modern, high-tech environment.

The central utilities building is steel-framed and clad in white concrete. It contains 105 tons of steelwork. It houses the main equipment, including switchgear, seven transformers, and three 2.9 megawatt gas turbine standby generators.

There are also one 200-ton and four 750-ton air conditioning chillers and their associated switchgear. In spite of the difficulties imposed by perfecting the special external finish and by maintaining ongoing services throughout the construction and installations, the work has been completed in just 22 months. The main contractor, Duroc Balfour Beatty, employed a labor force of some 600 plus about 30 professional and

management staff, and at one time there were 30 or 40 people subcontracting for a succession of subcontractors. Most of the work force, almost entirely Indian and Pakistani, had moved on from Jebel Ali where the same company had built the deep-water harbor.

A Spanish company has been responsible for quarrying, selecting, cutting, polishing, and laying the 15,000 square meters of granite flooring. A moving walkway about 100 meters long has been installed by a German company, and a Japanese firm has supplied five escalators. The eight baggage-handling carousels were made in France.

X-ray machines have been supplied from the United Kingdom, and surveillance equipment from the United States. The roof trusses were manufactured and erected locally and are clad with acoustic aluminum panels imported from the United Kingdom.

Glass handrails fabricated locally from imported elements form the balcony on the inside of the baggage hall, while on the landside, thousands of meters of black anodized aluminum from Germany form walls of glass.

The signs throughout the building in Arabic and English have been supplied by the same Saudi Arabian company that manufactured and installed the signs at the airport in Riyadh.

The PABX telephone system from Japan has a number of special facilities. From a single desk-mounted unit, the user has access to internal and external systems: conference calls for up to six people, and speed dialing among them. The equipment has its own fault-detecting system, which will give "trouble shooting" information through to a management-administration terminal.

Another first for Dubai International Airport is the German system of flight information displays. These are fully computerized and

the first of their kind in the world. They have an inbuilt auto-announce system which gives information in four languages. Any message which appears on the display boards is automatically supported by a verbal announcement in the appropriate languages. The languages are selected according to the origin and/or destination of the flight and the nationality of the airline.

To complement the new arrivals terminal, the existing airport terminal building is being completely refurbished and extensively altered to convert it to a departures-only terminal. The success and good timing of the completion of the arrivals terminal has ensured that the \$12 million 49-week contract for work on the departures terminal was also awarded to Duroc Balfour Beatty. Work has been in progress since April. New fittings and furnishings throughout will bring the building to a standard worthy of its glittering new partner.

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Passengers using one of the escalators in the new three-story arrivals terminal.

## 'Open Skies' Encourages Rapid Airport Growth

The best judges of an airport's success are the users—the airlines and passengers. In the last ten years, both have more than doubled at Dubai's airport.

Today nearly 4 million people pass through the departure and arrivals halls, including about one-third of the total who are in transit. Some 45 different airlines with direct services to 78 international destinations covering every corner of the globe use Dubai, which is a key routing stage for traffic between the Far East and Europe. As well as catering for the needs of the international market, Dubai also serves as the major network hub for many regional services.

While some regional airports and airline services have been diminishing in the Gulf, Dubai has been expanding in every direction. Airport users cite the main reason for Dubai's success as an airport as being the efficient services and back-up offered to users.

An official of Ethiopian Airlines, commenting on the airport services, said: "Dubai is a very friendly airport and the staff know how to handle the large number of passengers coming through."

The emphasis on the efficient handling of the large numbers was also commented on by Mr. Shajmullah, Gulf manager for Pakistan International Airways (PIA), who said: "In spite of the increasing volume, Dubai has maintained a very high standard of handling, security and inspection."

Looking back at the airport's development, he said that it has become the gateway to the Gulf and a major international airline base, partly because of the economical handling and service charges.

The point about economy for the airline user was echoed by a spokesman from British Caledonian, who said that the Dubai Department of Civil Aviation's "open skies" policy has encouraged many more airlines to use Dubai as their regional base.

The lack of complicated insistence on royalties and management staff, and at one time there were 30 or 40 people subcontracting for a succession of subcontractors. Most of the work force, almost entirely Indian and Pakistani, had moved on from Jebel Ali where the same company had built the deep-water harbor.

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overall flight agreements has meant that Dubai has been able to develop in a free market. The only flight agreements are bilateral ones between a foreign destination and Dubai. Other users, who are only stopping off in Dubai en route to other destinations, have been able to expand their services without extra costs.

Similar comments were made by other airlines using the airport, who said that efficiency, lack of red tape, and the low costs and other charges were a major inducement to use the airport.

Another strong point in the airline users' favor has been the international recognition of the rapidly expanding duty-free complex—now serving both departing and arriving passengers as well as those in transit. Some airline operators point out that many regular business travelers to the Gulf region often make a point of stopping off, or transiting through Dubai, just to visit the duty-free shops.

"In the last analysis, Dubai is a regional center and a stop-off point of the Far East route because of its geographic positions," commented another station manager. However, it is different from other Gulf airports, which also have the same geographic advantage. "Dubai is well run, cheap—and a pleasure to come through," said the manager.

Said a PIA official, the airline carries both large numbers of passengers (about 10,000 a month) and substantial quantities of freight. During the summer months especially, PIA brings in a lot of fresh food from Pakistan in direct competition with the much slower dhows sea trade to Dubai.

Efficiency also applies to freight handling as well as passengers, the PIA official said. Last year, more than 9 million tons of freight were handled by Dubai airport. The international airport is an extension of Dubai's traditional trading position as a major communications center in the Gulf. But the emphasis has been switching from the sea to the air.

### Some of the airlines using Dubai International Airport are:

Afghan Airlines	Cyprus Airways	Kuwait Airways	Royal Nepal Airlines
Air France	Czechoslovakian Airlines	Lot Polish	Singapore Airlines
Air India	Egypt Air	Lufthansa	Saudi
Air Lanka	Emirates	Malaysian Airlines	Sabena Airlines
Air Tanzania	Ethiopian Airlines	Maldivian Airlines	Sudan Airways
Alitalia	Flying Tigers	Middle East	Somali Airlines
Bangladesh Biman	Gulf Air	Olympic Airways	Swissair
British Airways	Hungarian Airlines	P.I.A.	Tunis Air
British Caledonian	Iran Air	Pan American	Turkish Airlines
Cathay Pacific	Kenya Airways	Philippine Airlines	Uganda Airlines
China Airlines	K.L.M.	Royal Jordanian	Yugoslav Airlines



## ARTS / LEISURE

## Romeo Gigli Hailed as New Italian Design Star

By Hebe Dorsey

MILAN — A newcomer, Romeo Gigli, 37, was hailed as a new star as the European ready-to-wear, spring-summer season started here over the weekend.

The mood of Milan is soft, with soft shapes, soft fabrics and soft colors. Although shoulders are still strong, the football padding of past

## MILAN FASHIONS

seasons is definitely fading. Gigli dominated all paddling, bringing back a natural body.

The two main silhouettes are a long torso over a dropped waist and an Empire bustline, both reflecting the influence of Pato's Christian Lacroix. Skirts are either very short or very long and waists strongly emphasized with contrasting belts. The couture bag, which got hold of Giannino Ferré, who showed his first couture collection in Rome last July, seems to have taken hold of the Milan designers, who are all showing elaborate evening gowns.

There is a distinct whiff of "Out of Africa" with jungle prints, tropical helmets, alligator belts, lion jumpuits and spiky bush jackets in pale raw silk. The tender world of Desnève and Neopop back in the '20s is reflected in soft fluid silk dresses in tiny millifleur prints—a derivative of France Provencal col-

tons and a favorite of Ralph Lauren in New York.

The other strong look is Brazilian with Byblos delivering a colorful version while Karl Lagerfeld, for Fendi, did a more sophisticated version in denim.

In a city where fashion sometimes seems stagnant it was pleasant to see young fresh movements, especially the Byblos jeans and the preppy Armani collection.

Gianni Versace's collection was all about soft seduction. He even managed to turn the masculine, tailored blazer into a sexy, snugly-fitted garment, with a V-necked décolleté plunging down to the waist. Also very were the high-waisted Empire dresses, the body caught into snug, chastified smocking that emphasized every curve. Versace also showed the strapless pantaloons in Milan, with short, wide pants and a tiny bolero over a small waist, tightly wrapped in a fringed shawl. The designer mixed patterns with great abandon, contrasting checks and stripes or dots and flowers. This was an up collection with plenty of color including mauve, blue, green and yellow.

Versace also made a real effort at evening wear, which included shimmering metal dresses with fringes.

Matteo Mandelli, the spirited

Assessor of Italian fashion, has gone positively ruffly in her Kizia collection. She used to design for the strongwilled. No more.

Her collection was full of charm, with softly tailored crepe jackets over Bermuda shorts or long white culottes some of which were made of pale muslin. She played the "Out of Africa" scene to the hilt with alligator belts, alligator-tipped shoes, straw helmets, and all the natural shades generally worn in the jungle.

Mandelli also showed elaborate evening gowns including some beaded ones. Her animal sweaters now feature puppies.

The two designers at Byblos, Keith Varty and Alon Cleaver, continue making young, lightweight clothes. In a series of tubetops, excellently staged by the art director, Nando Mignolo, they paraded a joyful collection reeking of Brazilian folklore. To cha-cha-cha music the models gyrated in plenty of ruffles and colorful petticoats. The effect at times was overwhelming, a bit like watching the real carnival.

The talk of the town is Gigli, who after a couple of seasons managed to pack in all the fashion professionals in Milan. Gigli comes across as pure, almost austere. His style stands between the Japanese and the English wail—with models wearing no makeup and wispy blonde hair.

His silhouettes were highwaisted but it was more sternly medieval than frivolously Napoleonic. Gigli's idea of a sexy dress was a tube of black lycra, a fabric normally used for bathing suits.

Fendi's collection by Lagerfeld is never as strong in summer as it is in winter, when the Fendi sisters and Lagerfeld shine with exceptional fire. But Lagerfeld, who has more than one trick in his bag, managed to make an impact with an interesting design collection. Mario Valentino continues to dominate the suede and leather market. His collection reflected the influence of Versace who acted as consultant.



"Out of Africa" outfit by Byblos.



Two designs by Versace.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
IBM	10,000	100.00	99.00	99.00
AT&T	10,000	45.00	44.00	44.00
GE	10,000	30.00	29.00	29.00
Amgen	10,000	100.00	99.00	99.00
Amgen	10,000	100.00	99.00	99.00
Amgen	10,000	100.00	99.00	99.00
Amgen	10,000	100.00	99.00	99.00
Amgen	10,000	100.00	99.00	99.00
Amgen	10,000	100.00	99.00	99.00
Amgen	10,000	100.00	99.00	99.00

Market Sales				
NYSE	Amex	Nasdaq	OTC	Other
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	1,234	123
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	1,234	123
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	1,234	123
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	1,234	123
1,234,567	123,456	12,345	1,234	123

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00

**Monday's NYSE Closing**

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary				
Company	Price	Change	Volume	Open
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00

NASDAQ Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Open	Close
10,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
10,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
10,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
10,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
10,000	100.00	99.00	99.00	99.00

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00

NYSE Diary				
Company	Price	Change	Volume	Open
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Company	Price	Change	Volume	Open
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00

Dow Jones Averages				
High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00

NASDAQ Diary				
Company	Price	Change	Volume	Open
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00
Amgen	100.00	0.00	10,000	99.00

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Open	Close	Change
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00
1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	1,234.56	0.00

Tables include the following prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

## NYSE Up in Very Light Trading

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**

**NEW YORK** — Prices were higher Monday on the New York Stock Exchange in one of the lightest trading sessions in years.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which gained 4.49 points last week, climbed another 10.27 points Monday to 1,794.45.

No one wants to be a hero or jump on board a declining 4.3 among the NYSE issues traded.

Volume totaled about 88.8 million shares, down from 121.1 million on Friday.

Prices were lower in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The market opened lower, but widening premiums on some stock index futures contracts prompted buy programs in the underlying equities.

Traders said a stronger performance by IBM and a firm bond market were helpful factors.

The world's largest computer company, which historically has a strong influence on the rest of the market, was said to be set to unveil a series of small, comparatively inexpensive personal computers in an aggressive move into the microcomputer market. A number of analysts were quoted as expressing optimism about IBM's performance next year.

But analysts said uncertainties about the direction of the economy, interest rates and the dollar kept most investors on the sidelines.

September retail sales data, due Thursday, should be strong and may encourage buying of stocks, Mr. Fried said. But he said that for the next two to four weeks, activity will be relatively flat.

"The market will trade in a fairly narrow, but volatile, range," Mr. Fried predicted.

USX led the active, closing higher, at 26 1/2, on 12.7 million shares. Stock trading in the biggest U.S. steel company has been heavy recently because of speculation that it will be the target of an unsolicited takeover attempt. There also were reports that USX wants to sell its chemical business as part of an anti-diversification.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.		
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.
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12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Chg.	Vol.	12 Month	High	Low</			











72 Month		Div.	Yld.	PE	Sls.	Close	
High	Low					100s	High Low

[illegible]

## A black and white photograph of the Frankfurt skyline at night. The image is dominated by the tall, illuminated tower of the Helaba building, which stands out against the dark sky. Below the tower, the dense urban landscape of Frankfurt is visible, with numerous other buildings and lights. The overall scene conveys a sense of a major financial center.

144 (55%), 157 (61%), 168 (65%), 179 (69%), 190 (74%), 201 (79%), 212 (83%), 223 (88%), 234 (91%), 245 (94%), 256 (96%), 267 (98%), 278 (99%), 289 (100%), 300 (100%), 311 (100%), 322 (100%), 333 (100%), 344 (100%), 355 (100%), 366 (100%), 377 (100%), 388 (100%), 399 (100%), 410 (100%), 421 (100%), 432 (100%), 443 (100%), 454 (100%), 465 (100%), 476 (100%), 487 (100%), 498 (100%), 509 (100%), 520 (100%), 531 (100%), 542 (100%), 553 (100%), 564 (100%), 575 (100%), 586 (100%), 597 (100%), 608 (100%), 619 (100%), 630 (100%), 641 (100%), 652 (100%), 663 (100%), 674 (100%), 685 (100%), 696 (100%), 707 (100%), 718 (100%), 729 (100%), 740 (100%), 751 (100%), 762 (100%), 773 (100%), 784 (100%), 795 (100%), 806 (100%), 817 (100%), 828 (100%), 839 (100%), 850 (100%), 861 (100%), 872 (100%), 883 (100%), 894 (100%), 905 (100%), 916 (100%), 927 (100%), 938 (100%), 949 (100%), 960 (100%), 971 (100%), 982 (100%), 993 (100%), 1004 (100%), 1015 (100%), 1026 (100%), 1037 (100%), 1048 (100%), 1059 (100%), 1070 (100%), 1081 (100%), 1092 (100%), 1103 (100%), 1114 (100%), 1125 (100%), 1136 (100%), 1147 (100%), 1158 (100%), 1169 (100%), 1180 (100%), 1191 (100%), 1202 (100%), 1213 (100%), 1224 (100%), 1235 (100%), 1246 (100%), 1257 (100%), 1268 (100%), 1279 (100%), 1290 (100%), 1301 (100%), 1312 (100%), 1323 (100%), 1334 (100%), 1345 (100%), 1356 (100%), 1367 (100%), 1378 (100%), 1389 (100%), 1400 (100%), 1411 (100%), 1422 (100%), 1433 (100%), 1444 (100%), 1455 (100%), 1466 (100%), 1477 (100%), 1488 (100%), 1499 (100%), 1510 (100%), 1521 (100%), 1532 (100%), 1543 (100%), 1554 (100%), 1565 (100%), 1576 (100%), 1587 (100%), 1598 (100%), 1609 (100%), 1620 (100%), 1631 (100%), 1642 (100%), 1653 (100%), 1664 (100%), 1675 (100%), 1686 (100%), 1697 (100%), 1708 (100%), 1719 (100%), 1730 (100%), 1741 (100%), 1752 (100%), 1763 (100%), 1774 (100%), 1785 (100%), 1796 (100%), 1807 (100%), 1818 (100%), 1829 (100%), 1840 (100%), 1851 (100%), 1862 (100%), 1873 (100%), 1884 (100%), 1895 (100%), 1906 (100%), 1917 (100%), 1928 (100%), 1939 (100%), 1950 (100%), 1961 (100%), 1972 (100%), 1983 (100%), 1994 (100%), 2005 (100%), 2016 (100%), 2027 (100%), 2038 (100%), 2049 (100%), 2060 (100%), 2071 (100%), 2082 (100%), 2093 (100%), 2104 (100%), 2115 (100%), 2126 (100%), 2137 (100%), 2148 (100%), 2159 (100%), 2170 (100%), 2181 (100%), 2192 (100%), 2203 (100%), 2214 (100%), 2225 (100%), 2236 (100%), 2247 (100%), 2258 (100%), 2269 (100%), 2280 (100%), 2291 (100%), 2302 (100%), 2313 (100%), 2324 (100%), 2335 (100%), 2346 (100%), 2357 (100%), 2368 (100%), 2379 (100%), 2390 (100%), 2401 (100%), 2412 (100%), 2423 (100%), 2434 (100%), 2445 (100%), 2456 (100%), 2467 (100%), 2478 (100%), 2489 (100%), 2500 (100%), 2511 (100%), 2522 (100%), 2533 (100%), 2544 (100%), 2555 (100%), 2566 (100%), 2577 (100%), 2588 (100%), 2599 (100%), 2610 (100%), 2621 (100%), 2632 (100%), 2643 (100%), 2654 (100%), 2665 (100%), 2676 (100%), 2687 (100%), 2698 (100%), 2709 (100%), 2720 (100%), 2731 (100%), 2742 (100%), 2753 (100%), 2764 (100%), 2775 (100%), 2786 (100%), 2797 (100%), 2808 (100%), 2819 (100%), 2830 (100%), 2841 (100%), 2852 (100%), 2863 (100%), 2874 (100%), 2885 (100%), 2896 (100%), 2907 (100%), 2918 (100%), 2929 (100%), 2940 (100%), 2951 (100%), 2962 (100%), 2973 (100%), 2984 (100%), 2995 (100%), 3006 (100%), 3017 (100%), 3028 (100%), 3039 (100%), 3050 (100%), 3061 (100%), 3072 (100%), 3083 (100%), 3094 (100%), 3105 (100%), 3116 (100%), 3127 (100%), 3138 (100%), 3149 (100%), 3160 (100%), 3171 (100%), 3182 (100%), 3193 (100%), 3204 (100%), 3215 (100%), 3226 (100%), 3237 (100%), 3248 (100%), 3259 (100%), 3270 (100%), 3281 (100%), 3292 (100%), 3303 (100%), 3314 (100%), 3325 (100%), 3336 (100%), 3347 (100%), 3358 (100%), 3369 (100%), 3380 (100%), 3391 (100%), 3402 (100%), 3413 (100%), 3424 (100%), 3435 (100%), 3446 (100%), 3457 (100%), 3468 (100%), 3479 (100%), 3490 (100%), 3501 (100%), 3512 (100%), 3523 (100%), 3534 (100%), 3545 (100%), 3556 (100%), 3567 (100%), 3578 (100%), 3589 (100%), 3600 (100%), 3611 (100%), 3622 (100%), 3633 (100%), 3644 (100%), 3655 (100%), 3666 (100%), 3677 (100%), 3688 (100%), 3699 (100%), 3710 (100%), 3721 (100%), 3732 (100%), 3743 (100%), 3754 (100%), 3765 (100%), 3776 (100%), 3787 (100%), 3798 (100%), 3809 (100%), 3820 (100%), 3831 (100%), 3842 (100%), 3853 (100%), 3864 (100%), 3875 (100%), 3886 (100%), 3897 (100%), 3908 (100%), 3919 (100%), 3930 (100%), 3941 (100%), 3952 (100%), 3963 (100%), 3974 (100%), 3985 (100%), 3996 (100%), 4007 (100%), 4018 (100%), 4029 (100%), 4040 (100%), 4051 (100%), 4062 (100%), 4073 (100%), 4084 (100%), 4095 (100%), 4106 (100%), 4117 (100%), 4128 (100%), 4139 (100%), 4150 (100%), 4161 (100%), 4172 (100%), 4183 (100%), 4194 (100%), 4205 (100%), 4216 (100%), 4227 (100%), 4238 (100%), 4249 (100%), 4260 (100%), 4271 (100%), 4282 (100%), 4293 (100%), 4304 (100%), 4315 (100%), 4326 (100%), 4337 (100%), 4348 (100%), 4359 (100%), 4370 (100%), 4381 (100%), 4392 (100%), 4403 (100%), 4414 (100%), 4425 (100%), 4436 (100%), 4447 (100%), 4458 (100%), 4469 (100%), 4480 (100%), 4491 (100%), 4502 (100%), 4513 (100%), 4524 (100%), 4535 (100%), 4546 (100%), 4557 (100%), 4568 (100%), 4579 (100%), 4590 (100%), 4601 (100%), 4612 (100%), 4623 (100%), 4634 (100%), 4645 (100%), 4656 (100%), 4667 (100%), 4678 (100%), 4689 (100%), 4700 (100%), 4711 (100%), 4722 (100%), 4733 (100%), 4744 (

Withholding of 20% of gross redemption proceeds of any payment made within the United States may be required by the Interest and Dividend Compliance Act of 1983 unless the Paying Agent has the correct tax identification number (social security or employer identification number) or Exemption Certificate of the payee. Please furnish a properly completed Form W-9 or Exemption Certificate or equivalent when presenting your Securities.

**GRINDLAYS BANK p.l.c.**  
*(formerly NATIONAL and GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED)*  
By CITIBANK, N.A. as Principal Paying Agent



## **JSC/MS Holdings Inc.**

*a newly formed company jointly owned by  
Jefferson Smurfit Corporation, a subsidiary of Jefferson Smurfit Group plc,  
and The Morgan Stanley Leveraged Equity Fund*

*has acquired*

## **Container Corporation of America**

*a wholly owned subsidiary of*

## **Mobil Corporation**

*The undersigned initiated this leveraged buyout transaction, structured the joint  
venture, negotiated the terms of the acquisition and the senior debt financing,  
and acted as underwriter for the subordinated debt financing.*

## **MORGAN STANLEY & CO.**

*Incorporated*

September 30, 1986

*This announcement is neither an offer to sell nor a solicitation to buy any of these securities.  
The offer is made only by the Prospectus.*

**\$680,000,000**

## **JSC/MS Holdings Inc.**

*which will operate under the name*

## **Container Corporation of America**

**\$180,000,000 Senior Subordinated Debentures due 1998**

**\$500,000,000 Subordinated Discount Debentures due 2006**

*The undersigned acted as underwriter for these securities in connection with the  
leveraged buyout of Container Corporation of America by a newly formed company  
jointly owned by Jefferson Smurfit Corporation, a subsidiary of Jefferson  
Smurfit Group plc, and The Morgan Stanley Leveraged Equity Fund.*

## **MORGAN STANLEY & CO.**

*Incorporated*

September 30, 1986









## JUMBLE® THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME

**HOCHE**

**TRAYP**

**RUFUTE**

**DIMPIL**

Answer here:

Regarding the economy . . .

AMERICA'S MOST OUTSTANDING PUBLIC FIGURE.

How arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

[illegible]

HERE'S THE WORLD WAR I FLYING ACE MAKING THE SKIES FOR HIS ENEMY, THE RED BARON.

PUCKING IN AND OUT OF THE CLOUDS, HE PLAYS A DANGEROUS GAME OF HIDE-AND-SEEK.

PEEKABOO, I SEE YOU!

ACTUALLY WORLD WAR I FLYING ACES VERY SERIOUS AND PEEKABOO, I SEE YOU!

FRANK FRAZZETTA

"I FEEL IT'S A GOOD MOVE FOR US"

"SO DO BOSS"

"WELL, DAWGWOOD, WHAT'S YOUR OPINION?"

"I THINK IT'S A BIG MISTAKE"

"WHO ASKED YOU?!"

WATCH YOUR MOUTH, IT WON'T BE ALL RIGHT. ...

CRASH!

I KEEP FORGETTING TO TELL YOU SAY OR DON'T SAY? THEY GUESS.

10-7

WE GAUGHT THIS MAN LITTERING!

THIRT WILL BE FIFTY BUGS!

HERE

I'M AFRAID IT'S IN HIS BLOOD

**PANEL 1:** LISA SIMPSON: I'VE ALWAYS BEEN IN LOVE WITH LARRY---AND STILL AM, KEEK! BUT, MUST ADMIT, THIS PRESENT LITTLE ME HAS GOTTEN A LITTLE MORE SURE OF HERSELF. SUDDENLY, I HAVE A FEELING THAT I DO REALLY KNOW HIM?

**PANEL 2:** LISA SIMPSON: YES--AND I WAS TELLING LUNE FOUR AFTERNOON THAT I FOUND A SALES FOLDER FROM A CHILDREN'S TOY SHOP FOR A PURCHASE OF \$100.00. BEFORE HE WOULD SIGN IT, HE ASKED ME THREE WEEKS AGO!

**PANEL 3:** YOU MEAN BECAUSE OF THE SECRET BANK ACCOUNT AND THE PHONE CALLS BY A WOMAN WHO REFUSES TO GIVE HER FULL NAME--GIVES HERSELF MONICA?

**PANEL 4:** LISA SIMPSON: YES--AND I WAS TELLING LUNE FOUR AFTERNOON THAT I FOUND A SALES FOLDER FROM A CHILDREN'S TOY SHOP FOR A PURCHASE OF \$100.00. BEFORE HE WOULD SIGN IT, HE ASKED ME THREE WEEKS AGO!

*Via Agence France-Presse Oct. 6*  
*Closing prices in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.*

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Chase PTV	271	271	271
Chrysler	272	272	272
Cincinnati	273	273	273
Citibank	274	274	274
Citigroup	275	275	275
Citizens	276	276	276
Comcast	277	277	277
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Chrysler	272	272	272
Cincinnati	273	273	273
Citibank	274	274	274
Citigroup	275	275	275
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**PERFUME**  
**The Story of a Murderer**  
 by **Paul Siskind**. Translated from the German by John E. Woods. 233 pages. \$16.95. Alfred A. Knopf, 201 East 50th Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.  
 Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

How can you help being intrigued by the story and true-life quality of the narrator in this first novel? "In eighteenth-century France," he begins, "there lived a man who was one of the most gifted and admirable persons in an era that knew no lack of gifted and admirable persons." He continues, "This beautiful man will be told here. His name was Jean-Baptiste Grimonelle, and by his name . . . has come to be known today the author of gifts and his sole ambition were restricted to a domain that leaves no traces in history; to the floating realm of scent."

One of the great attractions of Paul Siskind's remarkable fabric is simply to watch the pieces of the puzzle fit together. The abominable crime that is a beautiful book in a Parisian saloon's shop on July 17, 1738. Nobody wants the infant because something is wrong with his. His body has no smell. It ages, "he had almost no discernible life. At age . . . he was completely grasped his surroundings olfactorily." "Perhaps the closest analogy to his talent in life was the disordered world he had heard his way inside melodies and harmonies to the alphabet of individual tones and now com-

pose completely new melodies and harmonies all on his own. With the one difference, however, that the alphabet of odors is incomparably richer and more varied than that of tones, and with the additional difference that the creative activity of Grimonelle the *Wanderlust* took place only inside him and could be perceived by no one but himself."

And, made on the dust jacket, "a debt from Watzman's 'Nymphet at Satyrus'" — says what Jean-Baptiste will eventually seek in his quest for the ideal scent — "the extreme odors of life itself, the perfume made from beautiful women. And of course, as we soon come to realize, for these women to yield that fragrance, they will have to be murdered."

Siskind's novel is a tour de force of imagination and delight in such extravagant scenes as one where Grimonelle confounds one of Paris's most pretentious by composing, as he says, "a child's song, a song of a child, a brew of water, grass, and mud," a perfume that, compared to the most popular brand of the day, it "is 'a symphony in the scattering of knots.'"

He can make us sympathize with the Grimonelle. He can make us rue with him to escape the odors of his Cotillon, he populates his scientific world with the memories of countless smells and debauches himself on them like a gluttonous child.

And he can make us share with him as he concocts a series of aromas that make his smell human, and then he discovers "a most terrible, terrible secret." If he were to lose his total purity, it would unleash a perfume as as the world had never smelled before.

What it means is that the Grimonelle is a fair tale by a resident of Munich who, by his ambition to become a concert pianist, was thwarted by a problem with his hands, took to the study of medicine and modern literature, and the University of Munich "Perfume" is a kind of criminal genius. "Perfume" is a guide to the world of scent. It is a study in the fall of Hitler and a partly disguised anatomy of Germany's collective guilt. It mocks by implication every sort of celebration from religious parades to the rock star.

And yet Siskind's *Le tour de force* never goes beyond the weight of its meaning. Its point of view is so so balanced and so carefully and perfectly divided in our sympathy between the murderer and his victims.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]







